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# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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VOL. XXVII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1898 NUMBER 25.

# SHORT SHARP WORK DONE BY ROUGHRIDERS

## Details of the Battle Near Santiago, Also of the Death of the Rough Riders and Young's Battle in Their Rear of the Spaniards.

## UNDER THE BEST OF THE COMMANDERS SPANIARDS WERE KILLED

### Two Practically Separate Engagements Occurred Simultaneously—Brave Work and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt Distinguished Himself by Coolness and Bravery, Leading Their Troops in Pursuit of the Fleeing Spaniards—Roosevelt Had a Narrow Escape From Death.

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Four Miles Northwest of Juragua, Cuba, Thursday, June 23, 2 p. m., per Dispatch Boat Wanda to Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 25, 9 a. m., via Kingston, Jamaica.—Dismounted American cavalrymen forced their way over the rough mountain trail this morning and encountered the Spanish infantry in a dense thicket on a high plateau almost overlooking the city of Santiago de Cuba, and routed them after a sharp battle lasting one hour.

This afternoon, strongly reinforced by the arrival of additional forces, the cavalrymen held a position a little more than five miles from the Spanish stronghold, in southeastern Cuba, preparing for a general movement on that city.

Today's victory was not gained without the shedding of American blood, and one officer and 12 of the troopers lie under the ground on the field of battle, while about 50 others, including six officers, are in the field hospital suffering from wounds. Of these eight or ten probably will die. It is believed that the enemy's loss was at least 50 dead besides many wounded.

#### REVISED LIST OF THE AMERICAN DEAD AND WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE.

The American dead are:

CAPTAIN ALLYN K. CAPRON of Troop L, First volunteer cavalry.

SERGEANT HAMILTON FISH, JR., Troop L.

PRIVATES TILDEN DAWSON, Troop L; GEORGE DAUGHERTY, Troop A; W. T. IRWIN, Troop F, all four of the same regiment, more familiarly known as the Rough Riders.

PRIVATES DIX, YORK, BJORK, COLBE, BERLIN and LEMONCK, all of Troop K, First regular cavalry, and CORPORAL WHITE, Troop L, Tenth cavalry.

The following officers were wounded:

Major Brodie, shot through the forearm.

Captain McClintock, Troop B, shot through the right leg.

Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, Troop M, shot through right leg.

All the foregoing officers were Rough Riders.

Other officers that were wounded were:

Captain Knox, Major Bell, Lieutenant Byram. These officers are of the First cavalry.

The following are among the soldiers wounded:

Rough Riders—Troop B—Privates E. M. Hill, Shelley F. Ishler, M. S. Newcomb, Fred N. Beal and Corporal J. D. Rhodes.

Troop E—Corporal James F. Boan, Privates Frank B. Booth, Albert Harile, R. G. Bailey, H. Alvers, E. J. Atherton, Clifford Reed and Sergeant C. W. Arringo.

Troop G—Sergeant Thomas P. Cavanaugh, Corporal L. L. Stewart, Privates George Rowland, H. J. Haefner, Michael Coyle, R. M. Reid and M. Russell.

Troop L—Privates J. R. Keane, John H. Dernal, Thomas F. Meagher, Edward Calderost and Nathaniel Poe.

Tenth cavalry, Troop E—Privates Russell, Gaines, Miller, Gross, Braxton and Wheeler.

Troop I—Privates Rdd and Mayberry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser was seriously wounded in the small of the back.

#### THERE WERE PRACTICALLY TWO BATTLES WHICH WERE FOUGHT AT THE SAME TIME.

Practically two battles were fought at the same time, one by the Rough Riders under the command of Colonel Wood on the top of the plateau, and the other on the hillsides several miles away by the regulars with whom was General Young. The expedition started from Juragua—marked on some Cuban maps as Altares—a small town on the coast nine miles east of Moro castle, which was the first place occupied by the troops after their landing at Baiquiri last Wednesday.

Information was brought to the American army headquarters by the Cubans on Thursday that forces of Spanish soldiers had assembled at the place where the battle occurred, to block the march on Santiago. General Young went there to dislodge them, the understanding being that the Cubans under Castillo would cooperate with him, but the latter failed to appear until the fight was nearly finished. Then they asked permission to chase the flying Spaniards, but as the victory was already won, General Young refused to allow them to take part in the fight.

General Young's plan contemplated the movement of half of his command along the train at the base of the range of hills leading back from the coast, so that he could attack the Spaniards on the flank, while the Rough Riders went off to follow the trail leading over the hill to attack them in front. This plan was carried out completely. The troops left Juragua at daybreak. The route of General Young with the regulars was comparatively level and easy of travel. Three Hotchkiss guns were taken with this command.

#### ALL THE CONDITIONS OF THE ADVANCE WERE FAVORABLE FOR A MURDEROUS AMBUSCADE.

The First part of the journey of the Rough Riders was over steep hills, several hundred feet high. The men carried 200 rounds of ammunition, and heavy camp equipment. A though this was done easily in the early morning, the weather became intensely hot and the sun beat down upon the cowboys and eastern athletes as they toiled up the grade with their heavy packs and frequent rests were necessary. The trail was so narrow for the greater part of the way that the men had to proceed single file. Prickly cactus brush lined both sides of the trail and the undergrowth was so thick that it was impossible to see 10 feet on either side. All the conditions were favorable for a murderous ambuscade, but the troopers kept a close watch and made as little noise as possible.

The Rough Riders entered into the spirit of the occasion with the greatest enthusiasm. It was their first opportunity for a fight, and every man was eager for it. The weather grew sweltering hot and one by one the men threw away blankets and tent rolls and emptied their canteens.

The first intimation had by Colonel Wood's command that there were Spaniards in the vicinity was when they reached a point three or four miles back from the coast where the low cuckoo calls of the Spaniards were heard in the bush. It was difficult to locate the exact point from which these sounds came. The men were ordered to speak in whispers, and frequent halts were made. Finally, a place was reached about 8 o'clock, where the trail opened into a space covered with high grass on the right hand side of the trail and the thickets. A barb wire fence also ran along the left side. The dead body of a Cuban was found on this side of the road and at the same time Captain Capron's troops covered the outposts, the heads of several Spaniards being seen in the bushes for a moment.

#### THE SPANIARDS SUDDENLY POURED IN A MURDEROUS FIRE FROM THE THICKETS.

It was not until then that the men were permitted to load their carbines. When the order to load was given, they acted with a will and displayed the greatest eagerness to make an attack. At this time the sound of firing was heard a mile or two to their right, apparently coming from the hills beyond the thicket. It was the regulars replying to the Spaniards who had opened on them from the thicket. In addition to a rapid fire, the boom of the Hotchkiss guns could be heard. Hardly two minutes had elapsed before the Mauser rifles commenced to crack in the thicket and a hundred bullets whistled over the heads of the Rough Riders, cutting leaves from the trees and sending chips flying from the fence posts by the side of the men. The Spaniards had opened and they poured in a heavy fire, which soon had a most disastrous effect. The troops stood their ground with the bullets singing all around them.

Private Colby caught sight of the Spaniards and fired the opening shot at them. Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first man to fall. He was shot through the heart and died instantly. The Spaniards were not more than 200 yards off, but only occasional glimpses of them could be had. The men continued to pour volley after volley into the bush in the direction of the sound of the Spanish shots, but the latter became more frequent and seemed to be getting near.

#### THE UTMOST COOLNESS AND BRAVERY DISPLAYED BY WOOD AND ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Wood walked along his lines, displaying the utmost coolness. He ordered the troops to deploy on the left of the trail. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt led the former detachment and tore through the brush urging his men on. The shots came thicker and faster every moment, and the air seemed filled with the whistling and shrieking sound of the Mauser bullets, while the short pop of the Spanish rifles could be distinguished easily from the heavier reports of the American weapons. Some times the fire would come in volleys and again shots would follow each other in rapid succession for several minutes.

Captain Capron stood behind his men, revolver in hand, using it whenever a Spaniard exposed himself. His aim was sure and two of the enemy were seen to fall under his fire. Just as he was preparing to take another shot, and shouting orders to his men at the same time, his revolver dropped from his grasp and he fell to the ground with a ball through his body. His troop was badly disconcerted for a moment, but with all the strength he could muster, he cried: "Don't mind me, boys; go on and fight."

He was carried from the field as soon as possible and lived only a few hours. Lieutenant Thomas of the same troop received a wound through the leg soon afterward and became delirious from the pain.

The troops that were in the thicket were not long in getting into the midst of the fight. The Spaniards heated them and pressed them hard, but they sent a deadly fire in return even though most of the time they could not see the enemy.

#### COLONEL ROOSEVELT HIMSELF NARROWLY ESCAPED A BULLET WHICH STRUCK NEAR.

After 10 or 15 minutes of hot work the firing fell off some and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt ordered his men back from the thicket into the trail, himself narrowly escaping a bullet which struck a tree alongside of his head. It was evident that the Spaniards were falling back and changing their position, but the fire continued at intervals. Then the troops tore to the front and into more open country than where the enemy's fire was coming from. About this time small squads commenced to carry the wounded from the thicket and lay them in a more protected spot on the trail until they could be removed to the field hospital.

Colonel Wood also ordered his Hotchkiss gun into action, but the trooper who rode the mule upon which part of the gun was packed, had been stampeded. He animal broke into the woods in the opposite direction of the Spanish fire and the gun consequently could not be used.

It was just before the change in position was made that Edward Marshall, the correspondent of the New York Journal and Advertiser was dangerously wounded. He was back of the troops and a ball struck him in the small of the back. The surgeons were unable to tell this afternoon whether or not he would recover.

During the fight in the thicket several of the troops did some wild shooting into the troops ahead of them, and a part of the American loss is due to this fact. As soon as the position had been changed the Americans poured a more terrific fire than ever into the Spaniard, as they got them into more open country and could see them better.

It was not long before the enemy gave way and ran down the steep hill and up another hill to the block house, with the evident intention of making a final stand there.

Colonel Wood was at the front directing the movements and it was here that Major Brodie was shot. Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Roosevelt led the troops in pursuit of the fleeing Spaniards, and a hail of bullets was poured into the block house. By the time the American advance got within 600 yards of the block house, the Spaniards abandoned it and scattered among the brush up another hill in the direction of Santiago and the battle was at an end.

#### JUST AS HOT A BATTLE WAS IN PROGRESS MEANWHILE AT GENERAL YOUNG'S STATION.

During all this time just as hot a fire had been progressing at General Young's station. The battle began in much the same manner as the other one, and when the machine guns opened fire, the Spaniards sent volleys at the gunners from the brush on the opposite hillside. The troops of cavalry charged up the hill, and other troops sent a storm of bullets at every point from which the Spanish shots came. The enemy was gradually forced back, though firing all the time, until they, as well as those confronting the Rough Riders, ran for the block house, only to be dislodged by Colonel Wood's men.

General Young stated afterwards that the battle was one of the sharpest he had ever experienced. It was only the quick and constant fire of the troopers, whether they could see the enemy or not, that carried the Spaniards to defeat so soon. General Young spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the men in his command, and both Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt were extremely gratified with the work done by the Rough Riders on the first occasion of their being under fire.

When it became evident that the Spaniards were giving up the fight, searching parties went through the thicket and tall grass, picking up the dead and wounded. The latter were carried to a field hospital half a mile to the rear and all possible attention was given them, while preparations were made to remove them to Juragua.

#### A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE PLACES SPANISH LOSSES AT NO LESS THAN FIFTY.

Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush but the Americans made no special efforts to ascertain the enemy's loss. It is believed, however, that the bodies found represented only a small proportion of the dead, and a conservative estimate is that at least 50 Spaniards died in the fight.

The sun was blazing down on the field all the time the fight was in progress and many troopers were overcome by the heat and lack of water. A spring was found near by later on and the soldiers' canteens were filled from it.

Reinforcements were ordered forward from Juragua, but the march was a long one, and they did not arrive until the fight was over.

It was necessary to send a large supply of provisions to the soldiers from the base of supplies at Juragua and the only means of doing this was by pack trains, which are necessarily slow. It is believed that the troops will be free from attack where they are, and that the Spaniards will not attempt to repeat the play they adopted today of blockading the onward march of the Americans in the direction of Santiago. It is thought they will make their last stand at the city itself, trusting that with the assistance of the shore batteries and the guns on the warships in the harbor, they will be able to repel the American troops and force them back to the seacoast, and either capture or drive them from the island.

# [illegible]

## But The War Department Will Take No Chances of a Serious Reverse Near Santiago.

Washington, June 25.—Interest shifted sharply today from the navy department to the war department. The newspaper reports, brief and graphic, telling of the short, bloody little engagement between the Spaniards defending Santiago and the Rough Riders, the romantic figures in the American army, had aroused popular interest to a high pitch. Consequently the war department scarcely opened for business before a crowd of newspaper men and other interested persons filled the hall and vicinity of the bulletin boards, seeking for some official information that would supply data missing from the press accounts.

#### Official Dispatches.

It was not until nearly noon that the first cablegram came from Shafter and then, to the disappointment of the department, it was even more meager than the press reports. During the course of the day several other dispatches were received, but they all left something to be desired, for being under yesterday's date, they did not relieve anxiety as to what happened yesterday evening and today with the two armies separated by the short space of a mile and a half. An explanation of this state of affairs was found in the fact that General Shafter failed to take with him from Tampa the splendid field telegraph service that had been prepared with much care by General Greely for just such a campaign as is now being waged. It is probable that he has already seen his error and will avail himself of the instruments just as soon as they can be sent to him.

#### Satisfied With the Result.

There was a general expression of grief at the loss sustained by the soldiers in yesterday's fight. Still, officials in high places expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the result, realizing that war cannot be successful without sacrifice of life.

The impression gained from one of General Shafter's dispatches is that he is now about to delay his advance until he has secured his artillery. Such a course will be dictated by common prudence, for it is known that the Spaniards have fortified, as far as they could, advanced positions on side of Santiago and it would be the height of folly to throw soldiers unsupported by artillery against such works. Unfortunately there promises to be some delay in landing all the artillery owing to the loss on the voyage to Santiago of the big lighter which seems to be necessary to transferring guns from ships to the landing pier. The naval authorities have responded promptly to the appeal of the war department and some means will be found through the aid of the warships to accelerate the landing of the supplies and guns.

#### Reinforcement at Once.

During the day Secretary Alger and General Miles held several conferences, not so much to go over the struggle of yesterday, as to give every military preparation for the great struggle yet to come. As a result, however, reinforcements will go forward at once, both from Tampa and from Newport News. An expedition of 6,000 men is expected to leave Tampa within the next three days. It comprises the command of Brigadier General Snyder, the Third division of the First army corps. The troops are already going aboard the transports and the start of the expedition only awaits the arrival of the naval convoy. Part of the warships sent over with Shafter's expedition have been released from Admiral Sampson's fleet and are now on their way back to Tampa to escort additional troops. Others will follow and then another formidable marine procession will start across the gulf. Whether the battleship Indiana will lead this expedition as it did the last is not definitely settled. There will be several heavy warships, however, as well as lighter craft, to give safe conduct to General Snyder's division. Simultaneous with this General Henry's division will be moving along the Atlantic coast and thence to Santiago. In all the reinforcements from Tampa and Newport News will be in the neighborhood of 12,000 or 15,000 men. Drafts on Chickamauga are likely to follow soon, as the hurry orders recently given have led to the full equipment of several commands.

#### Will Take No Chances.

The war department is acting on the theory that it is not politic to take any possible chance of a serious reverse near Santiago. The latest information reaching the authorities here show that the Spanish army is greater than has been estimated thus far. Lieutenant Joyce of the regular army, reported to General Miles today, giving much information as to the number and location of the Spanish troops. Before Joyce entered the army he had served with General Garcia and had traversed a good part of Santiago province. He was on the ground only a few weeks ago, leaving there in April and so that time he had opportunity to get an accurate idea of the Spanish forces at the eastern end of the island. He reports the number at 37,000, of which 12,000 are in Santiago, 10,000 at Holguin and 15,000 at Manzanillo. Once concentrated at Santiago this would make a formidable army, but separated by forest and mountains, the insurgents are expected to keep the force at Holguin and Manzanillo from getting to Santiago.

#### Double Censorship.

One of the curious features of the situation was the opening of direct communication between the Spaniards in Santiago and the outside world over the French cable, through the medium of an American military censor. This was effected today by the restoration of the government running from Santiago overland to the place on the shore, within the American line, Playa del Este, where the cable begins which runs across to Cape Haytien. At the junction sits the American army officer who discharges the duty of censor. So far, only test messages have gone through over this circuit, but it will be open to ordinary business as soon as able to handle it successfully both American and Spanish correspondence.

The navy department has acquired the fine steamship Pedro, which was declared a prize, having been captured by the Nashville early in the war. She was bought subject to prize liens and was once christened Hector and ordered to be converted into a collier. The steamer Norse King, just purchased, has been christened Rainbow and changed into a distiller to supply the fleet with pure water.

## FEDERATION EXCURSION.

#### Most of the Visiting Club Women Went Around the Loop.

Denver, June 25.—Most of the delegates to the Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs were taken on an excursion around the famous Georgetown loop today. They were handsomely entertained by the club women of Idaho Springs, lunch being served and the delegates being driven about the town.

Tonight's entertainment at the Broadway theater was musical in its nature, much of the programme being devoted to talks on the "Melodies of the North American Indians" and "Creole Songs."

Most of the pulpits of the city will be occupied by prominent club women tomorrow.

#### Fell From a Scaffolding.

Butte, Mont., June 25.—Five men were probably fatally injured at 3 o'clock this afternoon by falling from a scaffolding a distance of 100 feet. Their men were at work on the Dr. Hennessy building, in course of construction on Main street. In some way the staging gave way, precipitating them into the basement, a distance of about 100 feet. All were picked up unconscious and it is believed all will die.

Of those who went down the following are dead:

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

FRANK ALBERT.

Injured: W. H. Harrison, internally injured, will recover.

J. E. Brown, contusions on body and injuries internally, may die.

John McNutt, fractured skull.

H. M. Major, fractured skull; recovery doubtful.

The scaffolding had been erected for the use of the bricklayers. It was partly filled with brick and terra cotta. When the catches gave way, men and material went down through the intervening floors, falling on one of the arched floor beams on the way and bending it. They landed in a heap in the cellar. Albert's neck was broken. Cunningham's skull was fractured and he lived but a few minutes.

#### World's Record Clipped.

Boston, June 25.—William Matin, of Lowell, Mass., defeated Larry Elkes by one and three-quarters miles in the 50-mile paced race at Charles River park this afternoon, and created a new world's record from 31 to 50 miles, while Elkes, who had the lead for the first two miles, clipped two-fifths of a second from the first mile, a record established by Michael, and which has stood against everything until today. McDuffie's two-mile record suffered to the extent of four-fifths of a second.

#### Blown Into the River.

Marietta, O., June 25.—During a severe gale this afternoon the steamer Willis Duffy, which had just left the wharf with a picnic party of about 200 was caught by the wind, and several persons were swept into the river. Three young men were drowned. They were John Gerken, of the orchestra; L. A. Loving, a commercial traveler, and Malcolm Nye, of Boston.

#### Twenty-round Draw.

New York, June 25.—Twelve thousand persons saw Mysterious Billy Smith, of Boston and Andy Walsh, of Brooklyn, fight 20 rounds to a draw before the Greater New York Athletic club tonight. Smith had all the better of it, but the referee decided the bout a draw.

#### Florence and C. C. Agent.

Denver, June 25.—A. W. Shoemaker has been appointed general freight and passenger agent for the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad company, with headquarters at Cripple Creek.

# GENERAL SHAFTER'S REPORT

## HIS TROOPS DRIVE THE SPANIARDS LESS THAN FIVE MILES FROM SANTIAGO.

## AMERICAN ADVANCE HAS BEEN RAPID

### Spaniards Have Claimed They Will Make a Desperate Stand at Sevilla, Which Would Indicate That a Desperate Fight Is Near at Hand—Official Details Are Very Meager.

Washington, June 26.—The first dispatch from General Shafter concerning the engagement between the Spaniards and the American forces reached the war department at noon today and was as follows:

"Playa del Este, June 25.—Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington: Baiquiri, June 24.—Further news from General Wheeler places our loss in this morning's firing at about ten killed and forty wounded.

"Captain Capron, First Volunteer cavalry, killed.

"Major Brodie, Captain McClintock and Lieutenant Thomas, (received here Thos. and supposed to be in abbreviation), First Volunteer cavalry; Major Bell, Captain Knox, Lieutenant Byram, First cavalry, were wounded. Captain Knox, seriously. Captain Wainwright, formerly reported wounded is uninjured.

"The names of others killed and wounded are not yet known.

"The Spaniards occupies a very strong and entrenched position on a high hill. The firing lasted about an hour and the enemy was driven from his position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla. The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba. "Shafter."

#### First Official Data.

General Shafter's report was received about noon and gave the officials the first official data of the engagement yesterday. The general's reference to "further news" and to "former report" could not be explained, as this was the first dispatch of any kind received from him. There was the possibility that an early report has been delayed en route, but the accepted belief was that General Shafter's references were to the early press reports, which he doubtless knew were being forwarded. The only other dispatch received was that from Colonel Allen as to the telegraph lines, which incidentally mentioned the first reports of our casualties. Captain Wainwright's name appears in the official dispatch for the first time. As General Shafter reports him uninjured, all concern about him is removed.

#### Wheeler Leads the Advance.

General Shafter's dispatch throws considerable new light on the general situation of the advance forces. It makes it evident that Major General Wheeler, commander of the cavalry divisions, is with the advance force, the Rough Riders and the cavalry forces which participated yesterday, being a part of General Wheeler's command. It is felt to be characteristic of the dash and impetuosity of Wheeler that he should be leading the advance and it is taken as answering some of the comments made upon the age of some of the volunteer leaders.

#### Decisive Fight at Hand.

General Shafter's report that our troops are now about a mile and a half from Sevilla, shows how rapidly the American soldiers pushed forward. They have already passed Juragua, leaving it three miles in the rear. Sevilla is the point where the Spaniards claim they will make a desperate stand and with our forces only a mile and a half off, it is apparent that a decisive fight is near at hand. It is five miles from Sevilla to Aguadores (the interior town, not the port) and two miles further to Santiago. This shows our troops to be about eight and a half miles from Santiago, according to General Shafter's report.

#### An Error in Name.

Army officials say the name McClintock, contained in General Shafter's, as well as in the Associated Press dispatches, is undoubtedly wrong due no doubt, to mistakes in telegraphing. They say the name should be Captain L. S. McCormick, who belongs to the First cavalry, to which he was assigned at his own request, from the Seventh cavalry recently stationed in the southwest. There is no officer in the regular or volunteer army by the name of McClintock. Captain McCormick is from Ohio and was graduated from the military academy in 1876.

The Captain Wainwright referred to in General Shafter's report as being uninjured, belongs to the First cavalry. His full name is Robert P. P. Wainwright. He was born in Pennsylvania and appointed to the military academy from New York.

#### Loss of a Lighter.

Secretary Alger and General Miles look for desperate fighting very soon. The main attention is given to hurrying forward reinforcements and stores to General Shafter. In this connection a serious loss came to the knowledge of the war department today, when it was learned that the one lighter sent with the Shafter expedition for the purpose of unloading the heavy guns had been lost. It leaves the invading army without proper means of getting the heavy siege guns and ordnance from the transports to the shore.

There is one small tug with the transports, but it is not believed this can be made available for getting the big guns ashore. Besides the guns there are the heavy mounts, caissons, trucks, etc., which nothing short of a big lighter can take ashore. How the loss of the one lighter occurred in not known.

#### Two Others Sent.

Speedy steps were taken to remedy this misfortune as far as possible. Adjutant General Corbin telegraphed General Coppinger at Jacksonville to see that two large lighters were sent at once to the fleet of transports with Shafter. The order told General Coppinger there was need for the utmost haste. It is probable that General Coppinger's quartermaster has lighters near at hand.

Otherwise it is expected he will adopt urgent means to secure anything within reach on the Florida coast. After that they will be towed to Santiago, which is a slow process with flat bottomed craft of this kind. In the meantime it is expected that naval vessels of Santiago will afford much more aid than the tugs.

## MERRITT SAILS WEDNESDAY.

#### Third Expedition Breaks Camp Early Monday Morning.

San Francisco, June 25.—The Eighth army corps just organized by Major General Merritt includes the entire Philippine force. The troops not yet named as part of the expeditionary force will constitute an independent division of the new corps and will be under the command of General E. S. Otis. On arriving at Manila the entire army will be reorganized. General Merritt has designated a number of officers for positions in the Eighth corps. His personal staff will be constituted as follows:

Major Lewis H. Strothers and Major Harry C. Hale, acting aides, and Captain T. Bently Mott, all of them volunteers; Brigadier General R. P. Hughes is named as chief of staff and inspector general under Major General Otis. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Barry is named as adjutant general.

An order has been issued by General Merritt, stating that he will sail for the Philippines on Wednesday on the Newport with his staff and some of his clerical force, the remainder being instructed to go on the Indiana, with the other transports, which are to depart on Monday. The Astor light battery, two batteries of the Third United States artillery and 10 men of the hospital corps will go on the Newport.

Brigadier General McArthur has formally assumed command of the third expedition and the troops have been ordered to break camp early Monday morning. With the departure of this expedition there will have been sent from San Francisco nearly 12,000 troops, leaving about 8,000 more to go.

Orders have been issued for the immediate improvement of the sanitary conditions at Camp Merritt.

## WE SAW THE RAVE SOON.

#### Colorado Springs Boys Arrived Safely and Were Received Enthusiastically.

Special to the Gazette:

San Francisco, June 25.—Colorado troops arrived this morning and were enthusiastically received. It is stated they will remain here a month.

Will J. Mathews.

## CAVARA'S PLAN.

#### Will Not Go to Manila but to Another Port in the Philippines to Land Troops.

London, June 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Sunday Times says:

Admiral Camara's fleet will not go to Manila, but to another port in the Philippines to land troops in order to hold a strong position. The fleet will then be ready for action and if Admiral Dewey wants to fight he will have to leave Manila bay. Admiral Dewey will thus either leave the bay unprotected or divide his fleet. This move has made a good impression here.

Interest today centered in the meeting of the cabinet. It is believed the ministers favor overtures for peace, but disagreed as to the manner in which they should proceed and this may provoke a crisis and precipitate the end.

## SUPPLIES FOR THE SPANIARDS.

#### Supposed Spanish Steamer Has Arrived at Fort De France.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

St. Pierre, Martinique, June 25.—A supposed Spanish steamer, the Remembrance, from Caliz, under the English flag, arrived at Fort de France yesterday with coal and provisions consigned to the Spanish consul there. The steamer is at present endeavoring to obtain permission to supply the Spanish ship Alicante in port.

## SPAIN'S THIRD SQUADRON.

#### Reported Purchase of Three Fine Armored Cruisers.

London, June 26.—The Madrid correspondent of the Observer asserts that Spain has purchased three fine armored cruisers of 9,000, 7,500 and 4,255 tons, with a speed of 25 knots which will form the nucleus of a third squadron which will be ready within three weeks, and with which the government thinks it can protect the Canaries and the Spanish coast in every emergency.

## PORTO RICAN PATROL.

#### Steamer from Hamburg Prevented from Entering Samana.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

St. Thomas, D. W. I., June 25.—The steamer Francisca, Captain Schrotter, of Hamburg, bound for Samana with passengers on board was stopped six miles north of the Porto Rican coast at noon on Friday by the American auxiliary cruiser St. Paul which fired blank and solid shots across her bow. An officer of the St. Paul boarded the Francisca and told her captain not to enter Samana. Captain Schrotter continued on his course whereupon the St. Paul signalled: "Obey orders or I will fire into you."

The Francisca obeyed and was followed for four hours by the St. Paul. She arrived at St. Thomas today bearing two passengers destined for Samana.

A letter from Vieques states that American warships have been seen for the last ten days off the Porto Rican coast.

## STOPPED BY SHELLS.

#### Spaniards Prevented from Destroying a Railroad.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

On Board the Wanda, off Juragua, June 24, 4 p. m., via Port Antonio, June 25.—While the landing forces were fighting four miles northwest of Juragua today, Rear Admiral Sampson learned that the Spaniards were endeavoring to destroy the railroad running from Juragua to Santiago de Cuba. This road runs west along the shore under cover of the guns of the American fleet until within three miles of Moro castle, and then cuts through the mountains into Santiago.

When the attempt of the Spaniards was discovered the New York, Scorpion and Wasp closed in and cleared the hill and brush of Spaniards. A portion of the Second Massachusetts was sent out during the afternoon to repair the track.

#### High Jumping Record.

Trenton, N. J., June 25.—M. F. Sweeney, the champion high jumper, broke the world's record at the Catholic club picnic here today. Sweeney cleared six feet six inches after two unsuccessful trials. His former record was six feet five and five-eighths inches.

# [illegible]

## American Picket Lines Saturday Night Were Within Hailing Distance of the Enemy.

## LOSSES IN THE FIGHT HEAVIER THAN REPORTED

## Wheeler Reports 22 Dead and 70 to 80 Wounded.

## SPANISH LOSS WAS HEAVY

## Thirty-Seven Bodies Found Since the Battle.

## AMERICANS OCCUPY SEVILLA

### Young Reports the Country Intervening Between that Point and Santiago as Fairly Open and That It Will Not Be Difficult to Move Troops Over It—Five Wagon Loads of Wounded Spaniards Were Carried Into Santiago—Further Details of the Battle.

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On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, Off Juragua, Saturday, 8 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, Sunday, June 26, 3:30 a. m.—The troops of the United States and Spain are almost face to face, and less than four miles apart. Tonight the picket lines at certain points are within hailing distance of the enemy. It seems certain that the battle of Santiago must come within a week.

The troops are all ashore here and at Baiquiri with the exception of a few scattered companies that have gone forward. The supplies are sufficient to enable the army to sustain a week's campaign at both landing points, and it is believed the required supplies will all be ashore by Tuesday, the 28th.

**Victory Was Complete.**

General Shafter said to a correspondent of the Associated Press today:

"I am well satisfied with the progress that has been made. The disembarkation is slow, but considering the limited facilities and the exposed nature of the landing places, the men have done well. I only await the landing of sufficient supplies to begin the movement on Santiago. I am unable to say when it will take place. I am much pleased at the gallant conduct of our men in the action at Sevilla yesterday and with their cool and veteran-like work. The victory was complete."

General Wheeler, in his official report, places the number of dead in the engagement at Sevilla at 22 and the wounded at between 70 and 80.

**Americans at Sevilla.**

The majority of the American troops are now here or at the front in the vicinity of Sevilla. The force at the latter place, which is about nine miles from Santiago, numbers 3,000 Americans and 1,000 Cubans. General Wheeler is in command there with Generals Young, Lawton and Chaffee. General Lawton will remain at Sevilla, which will be made a rendezvous for the troops landing at Baiquiri. The cavalry have been sent ahead to cut a way through the underbrush.

From the American position at Sevilla, Santiago is plainly visible and the fortifications can be seen. The following reports to General Shafter from generals at the front show the conditions:

**Wheeler's Report.**

"To General Shafter.

"I have just seen two negro boys who left Santiago this morning (Saturday). They report that the soldiers and citizens are very short of food. The soldiers and officers have seized all the food in the shops. They are killing [illegible] for food and in the hospitals [illegible] sustaining [illegible] meal of [illegible] flour.

"The Spanish general took part in the fight at Sevilla yesterday. Five wagon loads of wounded were carried into Santiago and many other wounded got there on foot. We can see Moro castle and the flag very distinctly from our position. The Cubans confirm the report as to the fine character of the fortifications around the city. Seven lines of barbed wire are stretched about the trenches. The Spaniards have recently dug deep trenches around the city connecting a series of small forts.

"Wheeler."

(Dated Saturday Afternoon.)

**Young's Report.**

"To General Shafter.

"We can plainly see Santiago, less than seven miles away. The country is level for six miles this side of the city, except for hills near Santiago. Those hills appear deserted. The country is fairly open and it will not be difficult to move troops over it. General Chaffee occupies Sevilla today.

"Young."

(Dated Saturday Evening.)

## THE AMBUSCADE.

### SPANISH PLANS WERE WORTHY OF AN APACHE.

### They Were Thoroughly Posted as to the Route of the American Advance and Their Position Was Carefully Chosen—Heroic Deeds Performed in the Battle.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Juragua, Cuba, June 25.—4 p. m., per Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 26, 10 a. m.—The initial fight of Colonel Woods' Rough Riders and the troopers of the First and Tenth regular cavalry will be known in history as the battle of La Quasina. That it did not end in the complete slaughter of the Americans was not due to any miscalculation in the plan of the Spanish, for as perfect an ambuscade as was ever formed in the brain of an Apache Indian was prepared and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt and his men walked squarely into it. For an hour and a half they held their ground under a perfect storm of bullets from the front and sides and then Colonel Wood at the right and Colonel Roosevelt at the left led a charge which turned the tide of battle and sent the enemy flying over the hills.

**The Estimated Losses.**

It is now definitely known that 16 men on the American side were killed while 60 were wounded or are reported to be missing. It is impossible to calculate the Spanish losses but it is known they were far heavier than those of the Americans, at least as regards actual loss of life. Already 37 dead Spaniards have been found and buried, while many others are undoubtedly lying in the thick underbrush on the side of the gully and on the slope of the hill, where the main body of the enemy was located. The wounded were all removed.

A complete list of the killed, wounded and missing on the American side, revised to 3 p. m. Saturday:

**The Killed.**

CAPTAIN ALLYN K. CAPRON, First U. S. V. cavalry.

SERGEANT HAMILTON FISH, JR., Troop L, First U. S. V. cavalry.

SERGEANT DOHERTY, Troop A, First U. S. V. cavalry.

SERGEANT MARCUS D. RUSSELL, Troop G, First U. S. Volunteer cavalry.

Sergeant Russell lived in Troy, N. Y., and was formerly a colonel on Governor Hill's staff.

PRIVATE LEGGETT, Troop A, First U. S. V. cavalry.

PRIVATE HARRY HEFNER, Troop G, First U. S. V. cavalry.

PRIVATE MILDEN W. DANSON, Troop L, First U. S. cavalry.

PRIVATE W. T. IRVIN, Troop F, First U. S. V. cavalry.

PRIVATE SLENNOC, Troop K, First regular cavalry.

PRIVATE B. WORK, Troop B, First regular cavalry.

PRIVATE KRUPP, Troop B, First regular cavalry.

PRIVATE STARK, Troop A, First regular cavalry.

PRIVATE —— ——, Troop K, First regular cavalry.

PRIVATE KEEB, Troop K, First regular cavalry.

PRIVATE BARLIN, Troop K, First regular cavalry.

CORPORAL WHITE, Troop E, Tenth regular cavalry.

**The Wounded.**

Major James Bell, First cavalry, shot in the leg.

Captain Thomas T. Knox, First cavalry, shot in the stomach, serious.

Lieutenant Byram, First cavalry.

Private Frank Booth, Troop F, First Vol. cavalry.

Private George Brixton, Troop B, Tenth cavalry.

Private S. F. Ishler, Troop C, First Vol. cavalry.

Private Joseph Dote, Troop B, First Vol. cavalry.

Private John R. Keene, Troop L, First Vol. cavalry.

Private M. L. Newcombe, Troop D, First Vol. cavalry.

Private Martin Prell, Troop G, First cavalry.

Private Samuel Redd, Troop G, First cavalry.

Private Arthur Wheeler, Troop B, Tenth cavalry.

Private Theodore Gryce, Troop D, Tenth cavalry.

Private Kelley Mayberry, Troop I, Tenth cavalry.

Private James Russell, Troop B, Tenth cavalry.

Edward Marshall, correspondent New York Journal and Advertiser, serious.

Private Schuelter Whitney, First Vol. cavalry.

Private Nathaniel M. Poe, Troop L, First Vol. cavalry.

Corporal J. M. Dean, Troop E, First Vol. cavalry.

Private C. L. Reed, Troop F, First Vol. cavalry.

Corporal J. B. Rhodes, Troop D, First Vol. cavalry.

Sergeant Thomas Ryan, Troop K, Tenth cavalry.

Private E. J. Albertson, Troop F, First Vol. cavalry.

Trumpeter I. F. Meagher, Troop L, First Vol. cavalry.

Private George Roland, Troop G, First Vol. cavalry.

Private F. A. Miller, Troop B, Tenth cavalry.

Private D. V. Watson, Troop G, First cavalry.

Private John Damatt, Troop L, First Vol. cavalry.

Captain James H. McClintock, First Vol. cavalry.

Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, First Vol. cavalry.

Private T. W. Wiggins, Troop B, First Vol. cavalry.

Private Robert Z. Bailey, Troop B, First Vol. cavalry.

Private R. W. Reid, Troop G, First Vol. cavalry.

Private Gains, Troop B, Tenth cavalry.

Private Reilly, Troop B, First cavalry.

**The Missing.**

Private Merriam Camp, Troop G, First Vol. cavalry.

Sergeant D. W. Bell, First Vol. cavalry.

Trumpeter T. R. McDonald, First Vol. cavalry.

Private N. H. Cochran, First Vol. cavalry.

Private Fred Chilcot, First Vol. cavalry.

Private J. S. Miller, First Vol. cavalry.

Private W. S. Harp, First Vol. cavalry.

Private J. F. Steadman, First Vol. cavalry.

Private D. C. Deniss, First Vol. cavalry.

Captain McCormick and Captain Luna, of the First Volunteer cavalry who were reported yesterday as among the dead or wounded were unharmed, as was also Colonel Wood, whom Adjutant Hall reported as mortally wounded.

**Spaniards Well Posted.**

That the Spaniards were thoroughly posted as to the route to be taken by the Americans in their movements toward Sevilla was evident as shown by the careful preparations they had made. The main body of the Spaniards was posted on a hill, on the heavily wooded slopes of which had been erected two block houses flanked by irregular entrenchments of stone and fallen trees. At the bottom of these hills run two roads along which Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's men and eight troops of the First and Tenth cavalry, with a battery of four Howitzers, advanced. These roads are but little more than gullies, rough and narrow, and at places almost impassable. In these trails the fight occurred. Nearly half a mile separated Roosevelt's men from the regulars and between them and on both sides of the road in the thick underbrush was concealed a force of Spaniards that must have been large, judging from the terrific and constant fire they poured in on the Americans.

**Fight Opened by Cavalry.**

The fight was opened by the First and Tenth cavalry under General Young. A force of Spaniards was known to be in the vicinity of La Quasina, and early in the morning Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's men started off up the precipitous bluff back of Siboney to attack the Spaniards on their right flank, General Young at the same time taking the road at the foot of the hill. About two and a half miles out from Siboney some Cubans, breathless and excited, rushed into the camp with the announcement that the Spaniards were but a little way in front, and were strongly entrenched. Quickly the Hotchkiss guns out in the front were brought to the rear while a strong scouting line was thrown out. Then, cautiously and in silence, the troops moved forward until a bend in the road disclosed a hill where the Spaniards were located. The guns were again brought to the front and placed in position while the men crouched in the road, waiting impatiently to give Roosevelt's men, who were toiling over the little trail along the crest of the ridge, time to get up.

**The Command to Fire.**

At 7:30 a. m. General Young gave the command to the men at the Hotchkiss guns to open fire. The command was the beginning of a fight that for stubbornness has seldom been equalled. The instant the Hotchkiss guns were fired, the hillsides commanding the road gave forth volley after volley from the Mausers of the Spanish.

"Don't shoot until you see something to shoot at," yelled General Young, and the men, with set jaws and gleaming eyes obeyed the order. Crawling along the edge of the road and protecting themselves as much as possible from the fearful fire of the Spaniards, the troops, some of them stripped to the waist, watched the base of the hill and when any part of a Spaniard became visible, they fired never for an instant did they falter.

One husky warrior of the Tenth cavalry, with a ragged wound in his thigh coolly knelt behind a rock, loading and firing, and when told by one of his comrades that he was wounded, laughed and said:

"Oh, that's all right. That's been there for some time."

In the meantime, away off to the left, was heard the crack of the rifles of Colonel Wood's men and the regular, deeper toned volley firing of the Spanish. Over there the American losses were the greatest.

**Wood's Men Trapped.**

Colonel Wood's men, with an advance guard well out in front, and two Cuban guides before them, but apparently with no flankers, went squarely into the trap set for them by the Spaniards, and only the unfaltering courage of the men in the face of a fire that would make even a veteran quail, prevented what might easily have been a disaster. As it was, troop L, the advance guard under the unfortunate Capron, was all surrounded, and but for the reinforcements every man would probably have been killed or wounded.

"There must have been nearly 1,500 Spaniards in front, and to the sides of us," said Lieutenant Roosevelt today, when discussing the fight. "They held the ridges with rifle pits and machine guns and had a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle at the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance forward struck the men in ambush and drove them out. But they lost Captain Capron, Lieutenant Thomas and about 15 men killed or wounded.

"The Spanish firing was accurate, so accurate indeed that it surprised me, and their firing was fearfully heavy."

"I want to say a word for our own men," continued Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt. "Every officer and man did his duty up to the handle. Not a man flinched."

**Further Details Given.**

From another officer who took a prominent part in the fighting, more details were obtained.

"When the firing began," said he, "Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt took the right wing with troops G and K under Captains Llewlyn and Jenkins and moved to the support of Captain Capron, who was getting it hard. At the same time, Colonel Wood and Major Brodie took the left wing and advanced in open order on the Spanish right wing. Major Brodie was wounded before the troops had advanced 100 yards. Colonel Wood then took the right wing and shifted Colonel Roosevelt to the left.

"In the meantime the fire of the Spaniards had increased in volume, but, notwithstanding, an order for a general charge was given and with a yell, the men sprang forward. Colonel Roosevelt, in front of his men snatched a rifle and ammunition belt from a wounded soldier and cheering and yelling with his men led the advance. For a moment the bullets were singing like a swarm of bees all around them, and every instant some poor fellow went down. On the right wing Captain McClintock had his leg broken by a bullet from a machine gun, while four of his men went down. At the same time Captain Luna, of troop F, lost nine of his men. Then the reserves, troops K and E, were ordered up. Colonel Wood with the right wing charged straight at a block house, 800 yards away, and Colonel Roosevelt, on the left charged at the same time. Up the men went yelling like fiends and never stopping to return the fire of the Spaniards, but kept on with a grim determination to capture that block house.

"That charge was the end. When within 500 yards of the coveted point the Spaniards broke and ran, and for the first time we had the pleasure which the Spaniards had been experiencing all through the engagement of shooting with the enemy in sight."

**Heroic Deeds.**

In the two hours' fighting, during which the volunteer battled against their concealed enemies, enough deeds of heroism were done to fill a volume. One of the men of troop E, desperately wounded, was lying squarely between the lines of fire. Surgeon Church hurried to his side, and with bullets pelting all around him, calmly dressed the man's wound, bandaged it and walked unconcernedly back to the troop, returning with two men and a litter. The wounded man was placed on the litter and brought into our lines. Another soldier of Troop —, conceding [illegible] as best he could and a free gave up his place to a wounded companion and a moment or two later was himself wounded.

Sergeant Bell stood by the side of Captain Capron when the latter was mortally wounded. He had seen the men fighting against terrible odds, but never flinched. "Give me your arm a minute," he said to the sergeant, and kneeling down, he deliberately aimed and fired two shots in quick succession. At each a Spaniard was seen to fall. Bell, in the meantime had seized a dead comrade's gun and knelt beside his captain and fired steadily.

When Captain Capron fell he gave the sergeant a parting message to his wife and father, and bade the sergeant good-bye in a cheerful voice and was then borne away dying.

**Sergeant Fish's Death.**

Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., was the first man killed by the Spanish fire. He was near the head of the column as it turned from the wood road into the range of the Spanish ambuscade. He shot one Spaniard who was firing from the cover of a dense patch of underbrush. When a bullet struck his breast he sank at the foot of a tree with his back against it. Captain Capron stood over him shooting and others rallied around him, covering the wounded man. The ground this afternoon was thick with empty shells where Fish lay.

He lived 20 minutes. He gave a small lady's hunting-case watch from his belt to a messmate as a last souvenir.

**Buried on the Field.**

With the exception of Captain Capron all the rough riders killed in yesterday's fight were buried this morning on the field of action. Their bodies were laid in one long trench, each wrapped in a blanket. Palm leaves line the trench and were heaped in profusion over the dead heroes. Chaplain Brown read the Episcopal burial service for the dead, and as he knelt in prayer, every trooper, with bared head, knelt around the trench. When the chaplain announced the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," the deep bass voices of the men gave a most impressive rendering of the music.

The dead rough riders rest on the summit of the hill where they fell. The sight is most beautiful. A growth of luxuriant grass and flowers covers the slopes, and from the top a far-reaching view is had over the tropical forest. Chaplain Brown has marked each grave and has complete records for the benefit of friends of the dead soldiers.

Captain Capron's body was brought into Juragua this afternoon, but it was deemed inadvisable to send the remains north at this season, and the interment took place on a hillside near the seashore, back of the provisional hospital.

After a brief service a parting volley was fired over the grave of the dead captain and the bugle sounded "taps," as the sun sank over the mountain tops beyond Santiago.

**Lieutenant Bryan.**

Denver, June 24.—It is believed here that one of the officers of the First cavalry, wounded at the battle of Santiago this morning is Lieutenant George L. Byram, for four years the representative of the regular army attached to the headquarters of the Colorado militia. Lieutenant Byram's family is in Denver.

# [illegible]

## Four of Torrey's Rough Riders Killed.

## TORREY SLIGHTLY HURT

## Second Section of the Train Dashed Into the First.

## ONE COACH WAS TELESCOPED

### The Sleeper Containing the Colonel and His Regimental Staff Was Completely Demolished but All the Occupants Escaped Without Serious Injury—The Killed and Fatally Injured Were Wyoming Troops—Soldiers Worked Like Demons to Rescue Their Comrades From the Wreck.

Tupelo, Miss., June 26.—A railway accident occurred at this place at 5:30 this afternoon, in which four members of Colonel Torrey's regiment of Rough Riders from Cheyenne, Wyo., lost their lives and others received fatal injuries.

The accident occurred on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad. The first section had stopped to take water and had whistled to start on, when the second section rounded the sharp curve, [illegible] the town was reached and dashed into it. In the rear of the first section was the sleeper "Sevill[illegible]," containing Colonel Torrey and his regimental staff. This car was completely demolished, yet, strange to say, every inmate escaped unscathed except the colonel, who is injured, though not seriously.

**One Coach Telescoped.**

The chief fatalities occurred in a coach which stood at the center of the first section, which carried Troop C, from Laramie, Wyo. This coach was completely telescoped and the soldiers who were in it were jammed and buried beneath the masses of timber, broken car seats and other debris. In the second section one baggage car was thrown into the ditch, but in this train few were hurt and none seriously.

Immediate action was taken by the soldiers to rescue their imperilled comrades, and with axes, ropes and buckets of water they worked like demons, tearing away the wreckage to get at the wounded and dead, and to quench the fire which had started in the sleeper Seville which was a mass of broken wreckage covering a [illegible] engine.

The wounded were removed to a vacant building in the town.

**Were All Western Troops.**

The sections contained Troops A, C, E, I, G, and M, forming part of a regiment being transported to Jacksonville, Fla. It is the Second United States Volunteer cavalry and was raised by Colonel Torrey [illegible] in the Rocky mountain region, including the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Utah. Those of this killed and mortally injured are from the first named state.

The fault of the accident properly lies with Engineer Rawls of the second section. He has disappeared. The soldiers have threatened to lynch him.

Not a horse was injured, although several of the stock cars were badly smashed.

**The Killed.**

WILLIE B. WALLACE, Troop C.

SAM JOHNSON, Troop C.

PRIVATE GIMMER, Troop I.

CORNELIUS LENIHAN, Troop C.

—— GORDON, colored porter.

**Fatally Injured.**

HENRY C. MAPES, Troop C, both legs cut off, punctured in abdomen.

**Injured.**

E. D. Staley, Troop M, elbow dislocated; E. Perkins, Troop I, both hips jammed; Wallace Hodge, Troop G, ankle broken; [illegible], Troop C, hip hurt; Rudolph Wehnar, officers' mess cook, back strained; Hiram F. Davis, Troop C, ankle sprained; Henry Steltz, Troop C, leg broken; Will Governor, Troop C, leg bruised; Joseph Aaron, Troop C, back sprained; W. H. Robbins, Troop A, ankle dislocated; Arthur Evans, Troop E, hip dislocated; Joseph Wilkinson, Troop I, slightly bruised; —— Scranck, Troop C, leg badly crushed.

**Colonel Torrey Injured.**

Colonel Torrey was in the state room of the sleeping car which was separated from the engine of the second section by a short caboose. The force of the impact carried the last section forward 300 yards. When the train stopped Colonel Torrey found himself outside beneath the wreckage and although his feet were badly bruised he managed to clamber up the embankment. His other injuries are several bruises about the head. The injured are receiving all possible attention.

Later—The engineer was seen tonight, but was unable to talk. He received internal injuries that have caused several hemorrhages.

## IN BATTLE ORDER.

### Secretary Alger Explains Reasons for Absence of Important News from the Seat of War—Shafter's Plan of Action Is Unknown.

Washington, June 26.—Though there were the usual number of officials for Sunday at their desks in the war and navy departments today, there did not seem to be any expectation of important news from the seat of war. Secretary Alger explained this readily. In his view, the army had reached one of those stages incident to the progress of a campaign and is now effecting a new formation. The reports show that there is only one road and that a poor one, from the sea where the troops landed, leading to Santiago. Along this the column necessarily has been obliged to move in a single column. Strong reconnoitering forces were prudently thrown out ahead and it was these that engaged in the action of Friday morning. Before undertaking a set battle, our army must be formed in regular battle array, not a single column front as it advances along the trail. As part of this plan, the advance must halt and wait until the rear guard comes up. In the secretary's opinion, the work was going on yesterday. The forces left at Baiquiri were being hurried up to the front near Sevilla, where the Spaniards are supposed to be in force.

**Shafter Congratulated.**

The president, in quick appreciation of General Shafter's energy, has sent a cablegram congratulating him and the men composing his army, on the excellent work they have done. Secretary Alger added his tribute today in the course of a short talk with an Associated Press reporter. He said he felt sure Shafter would prove himself to be a wise, brave and prudent general. He was particularly impressed with one short statement in Shafter's dispatches received yesterday, stating that he wanted nothing, which the secretary regarded as an evidence of the self-reliant character of the man.

Nevertheless, the secretary is sending along reinforcements with all possible promptness. He believes that General Duffield's troops, to the number of 1,300, which embarked four days ago from Newport News, will arrive at Baiquiri tomorrow and within four days 3,000 more troops which leave Fort Monroe today will be at the scene of action.

In addition there will be a further movement of troops to Santiago just as soon as the men and their transports are ready. Possibly General Miles may go with them. If the troops are not needed when they arrive, nothing will be lost, for they can be well employed elsewhere and will have the advantage of seasoning. The secretary took occasion to state again that General Shafter is being allowed the widest liberty of action, unrestricted by unnecessary orders from Washington. For this reason it is not possible to foretell General Shafter's plan of operations against Santiago, the matter being largely in his hands.

**Field Telegraphic Service.**

General Greeley received a dispatch last night from Lieutenant Colonel Allen, in charge of the signal corps with Shafter's army. He said he was about to extend his line of telegraphic communication westward from Playa del Este to Aguadores, which is only a half dozen miles east of Moro castle and very much nearer the advance of the American army. This will be done by a shore cable which already exists between the two points. A field telegraphic service has already been dispatched from Tampa, so that in the course of a few days General Shafter will have a telegraph instrument in his own tent, putting him in direct communication with Washington.

Assistant Secretary Allen has been striving to procure for General Shafter the tenders he desires for landing the heavier supplies of the army and the siege train. He has just secured several colliers at Key West, which on account of their light draft will serve admirably as tenders. These have been ordered to return with all speed for Baiquiri. They should reach there by Wednesday.

The story printed by an English newspaper of the killing of Captain Robley Evans, and some of his men in the conning tower of the Iowa by a shell from the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya is pronounced at the navy department to be a cruel canard. No word has been received from Sampson today.

**Collier at Martinique.**

The state department has discovered a suspicious craft lying at Fort de France, Martinique. She is a collier and presumably trying to convey coal either to Cervera at Santiago, or to Blanco at Havana, via the Isle of Pines and Batabano.

Captain Sigsbee, of the St. Paul and some of the other commanders of the American scouting vessels have been notified and are expected to see to this purpose. Captain Sigsbee yesterday warned a British ship from seeking to enter the harbor of San Juan de Porto Rico on the ground that it was blockaded.

No formal notice has yet been given of the blockade of the port, yet the captain's action is in line with the construction of international law, namely that a blockade may be initiated without formal notice, by simply warning from a naval commander.

The notice from Spain that the government of that country has succeeded in purchasing three powerful armored cruisers gains not the slightest credence here.

**The Port Said News.**

Although Admiral Camara's squadron is at Port Said there is still doubt that the vessels are bound for the Philippines. Rumors reach here that the only ironclads in the squadron, the Pelayo and Carlo V., have left the squadron and have returned to Spain, so that Camara no longer possesses a force that would threaten Dewey. If this be so either the Spanish have realized the folly of leaving their home ports unprotected or they have received information from the British government that the navigation of the Suez canal cannot be jeopardized by allowing such deep craft as the unwieldy ironclads to attempt the passage.

Some attention has been attracted by a speech from Madrid to a British paper saying that Camara's purpose is not to attack Dewey, but to seize and hold with ships and troops another island in the Philippine group. It is suspected that this is so, that the object is purely diplomatic, the Spanish government being anxious to truthfully assert in the event that peace negotiations are forced upon it that the United States is not in such complete occupancy of the Philippines as would justify a demand for their retention as one of the terms of peace.

## CARRYING THE NEWS.

### Great Interest Among the American Forces On Land and Sea Near Santiago.

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On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, off Guantanamo, Friday, June 24, 2 p. m.—Via Port Antonio, Jamaica, Saturday, June 25, 8 a. m.—The tidings of the first fatal fight in which American soldiers took part in Cuba was quick to reach the camp at Juragua, and to travel thence to Baiquiri, then to the cruisers, the battleships and within a few hours to the land and sea forces at Guantanamo. The interest aroused by the fighting was very great and the almost universal query was, "Did we win?"

Great regret was expressed for those who fell.

Speaking of Captain Capron, who had left Custer's old fighting Seventh cavalry to join the Rough Riders, Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt remarked on the battlefield, "He was one of the most accomplished officers I ever knew."

The wounded were being brought down the steep hillside to Juragua when the Wanda arrived in the roadstead. Already two regiments of the reinforcing brigade were removed away over the hills, carrying their dog tents tossed over their shoulders with their haversacks and canteens. The horses of the cavalry and artillery were only partially disembarked at Baiquiri six miles away, yet three cavalry commands had pressed forward, dismounting without artillery support, instead of waiting for attack.

The Wanda left Juragua at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with an accurate list of the dead and wounded, furnished by the Associated Press correspondent, who had just arrived from the scene of the fight, for Guantanamo, 40 miles away, to file a bulletin over the cable at that point. Night was closing as the boat entered the harbor. A run was made alongside the Marblehead, the flagship of Commander McCalla.

"Flagship ahoy!" shouted the officer on the bridge.

"Compliments to the Wanda, serious engagement near Santiago, request permission to cable accurate list of dead and wounded."

Three hundred jackies pressed to the side of the ship, peering at the yacht in silence until the officer of the deck had reported to Commander McCalla and had resumed his walk.

"Did we win?" then came from the sailor men.

When told that the Americans held the field and that the Spanish had retreated a fierce cheer came over the water.

Commander McCalla took the press men to his cabin and quietly read their short account of the battle, remarking grimly as he read:

"First fight. Spanish retreated; that's right. List of dead. Yes, men must be killed. Artillery not up; that's bad. Machine guns very effective against Spanish block houses, scatters Spaniards like ants."

After affixing his signature to the cable message, Commander McCalla said:

"Good night, gentlemen, a safe voyage."

The sea fighter had no sooner finished than he was proceeding with the preparations for night operations at Guantanamo, details of which may already have been telegraphed from there. After a moment at the cable station the dispatch boat proceeded to sea again for a 120-mile run to Jamaica, where there are greater cable facilities to file a detailed report of the engagement.

## CUBAN CO-OPERATION.

### General Garcia's Army Will Join in the Attack On Santiago—Gonzales' Advance Guard.

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Headquarters of General Chaffee, two Miles Beyond Sevilla, Sunday, June 26.—Noon—The American troops are now within four miles of Santiago de Cuba. Two brigades of Brigadier General Lawton's division, in command of General Chaffee, and Colonel R. H. Hall, of the Second Massachusetts volunteers last night and today moved forward past the village of Sevilla where the Spaniards were expected to make a stand and occupied hills to the right and left.

Two miles beyond, far out in front of the American forces and occupying the roadstead to Santiago, is a force of 1,500 Cubans under General Carlos Gonzales.

The entire Cuban army under direction of General Calixto Garcia, is marching for a co-operative attack on Santiago. Garcia, with 5,000 Cubans is expected from the interior before night fall, while from Acerradores, 25 miles to the west of Santiago, 2,000 Cubans arrived today. There are no Spaniards in the entire country between Baiquiri where most of the American troops were landed and Santiago.

The retreat of the enemy, after yesterday's battle apparently became a rout which did not end until the fortifications around the city were reached.

The transport Leona today brought to Juragua from Acerradores nearly 2,000 insurgents thoroughly armed and plentifully supplied with ammunition. They are part of the army of General Garcia and have been sent to the front to join the insurgents already occupying the roads to Santiago.

## A CUBAN SLOOP.

### The Isabel Arrived at Key West Carrying Dispatches for the New York Junta.

Key West, June 26.—9 a. m.—The sloop Isabel came into port early this morning flying the Cuban flag. On her were Captain Rafael Mora, Lieutenant Felix De Los Rios and four others of the Cuban army carrying sealed dispatches from the Cuban government to Senor T. Estrada Palma of the New York junta. These dispatches will be forwarded by the local junta.

The Isabel left Cayo Romano, an island off the north coast of Cuba, last Sunday and had a smooth passage. The capital is at La Esperanza in the Camaguay district, 21 miles from Cubitas, 25 miles from the coast and 20 leagues from Nuevitas. All the members of the government are there except Vice President Capote, who is in the United States.

The government's mail system has been perfected so that full information from all parts of the island is received daily. Captain Mora says that two days before he left Cayo Romano the Cubans sighted the fleet of the American vessels carrying Shafter's army and the news caused great rejoicing.

General Menocal with 2,000 men armed with rifles landed by the Florida expedition at Port Banes is on his way from Santiago province to reinforce General Gomez near San Espiritu. Last Sunday General Menocal was in Camaguey province. He had two field pieces, one throwing dynamite, and expected to cross the Moron trocha without trouble.

A second army of 1,000 men is marching east to join General Gomez.

Nuevitas has been badly off for food, but recently a steamer arrived and landed a large cargo of provisions. Subsequently a big launch from the Bahamas landed a cargo of food.

## ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

### Volunteers at Chickamauga Expect to Go to Cuba.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., June 26.—It is no longer a question that a large force of troops are about to be ordered from Camp Thomas to the front. An order was issued by command of Major General Brooke today, which virtually amounts to an order for the movement of fifteen regiments to Cuba.

In accordance with this order the first division of the First corps and two brigades of the Second division of the same corps, will form an expeditionary force and ordered to be immediately prepared and equipped for active field service.

The order does not specify just when these troops will go forward, or to what point they will be sent for embarkation, but it is understood that they will go to Tampa for direct departure for Cuba.

That the order means an almost immediate move, was signified by the general rush this afternoon. The ordnance department received large stores, including Springfield rifles and other equipments sufficient to complete the fitting out of 20 regiments. As soon as these stores arrived they were rushed to the various regiments for which they were intended. The order was received with enthusiasm among all the regiments affected by it.

## THE HARVARD SAILED.

### Auxiliary Cruiser Left Newport News With Troops for Santiago.

Newport News, Va., June 26.—The auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon for Santiago with the Ninth Massachusetts and two battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan. Thousands of people gathered along the shore and gave vent to their patriotic ardor by continued cheering as the stately cruiser moved slowly down the stream. The cheers were answered with enthusiasm by the troops who crowded the side of the vessel. Particularly the entire population of Newport News bade farewell to the nation's defenders.

The Ninth Massachusetts regiment is in command of Colonel Fred B. Bogan and the Second and Third battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan are commanded by Colonel J. P. Peterman. The repair ship Vulcan followed the Harvard to sea.

## WAGES ARE RESTORED.

### Good News For the Employes of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

Louisville, Ky., June 21.—The Commercial tomorrow will say:

Beginning July 1, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company will restore to its employes one-half of the cut made in their salaries on August 1, 1893, the panic year. It has also been decided that no dividend on the company's stock will be declared, the management preferring to give its army of employes the benefit of the increased earnings.

**Fire in Lincoln.**

Lincoln, Neb., June 22.—Fire tonight destroyed the Fitzgerald four-story building, occupied by the H. P. Lou wholesale grocery company and the Beatrice Creamery company, the latter one of the largest plants in the west. Loss $200,000; well insured.

# [illegible]

## Spain's Cadiz Squadron Has Arrived at the Entrance to the Suez Canal.

## TRANSPORTS CARRYING FOUR THOUSAND TROOPS

## The Admiral Said to Be Awaiting Orders.

## AMERICAN THREAT HEEDED

## Spaniards Preparing for a Possible Bombardment

## MADRID PRESS DESPONDENT

### Many Journals Bemoan the Fact That the Powers Have Abandoned Spain While She Is Defending Their Cause—They Declare that Spain Must in No Case Accept the Intervention of Europe—Spanish Losses at Santiago Are Not Announced.

Port Said, June 26.—Admiral Camara's squadron is in the harbor awaiting orders. It consists of the battleship Pelayo, Admiral Camara's flagship, the ironclad Emperador Carlos Quinto, two armored cruisers, three torpedo boats and five transports carrying 4,000 troops.

London, June 26.—Lloyd's agent at Port Said telegraphs that the Spanish squadron consists of the battleship Pelayo, the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos Quintos, the torpedo boat destroyer Osado, Audaz and Prosperpina, the transports Patriota and Buenos Ayres and the Isla De Espana y Color, Covadonga, Rapida and San Francisco.

## SPAIN'S PREPARATIONS.

### The Government Is Taking Measures for Increasing Their Coast Defenses.

Madrid, June 26.—In view of the American threat to send a fleet to the peninsula, the government deems it advisable to be prepared for eventualities.

The lights at certain ports have been extinguished, torpedoes have been prepared, and additional guards have been mounted.

The government has prohibited the dispatch of the telegrams from Cuba announcing the arrival of vessels which have "forced the blockade."

The queen regent has sanctioned the various measures which were adopted by the cortes.

The cabinet held a long session today for the purpose of devising national defenses. Senor Sagasta, the premier, endeavoring to persuade his colleagues to defer the consideration of domestic questions. Changes in the ministry were discussed.

**The Press Despondent.**

The tone of the press is despondent and many journals bemoan the fact that the powers have abandoned Spain while she is defending their cause. They say France, having received commercial concessions from Washington, remains indifferent, while Germany keeps in the background, and Russia uses Spain as a cat's-paw in her diplomacy. Spain must, in no case, the papers declare, accept the intervention of Europe. It would be better to treat directly with the enemy.

**Arrival of the Fleet.**

The arrival of the Spanish fleet at Port Said causes no surprise here, Admiral Camara having announced that he was going to the Philippines.

The threat of the American government to attack the Spanish coast has had no effect. A third squadron is preparing for the defense of the coast.

A member of the cabinet, in an interview today said:

"Let them come. We will receive them as they deserve."

Captain General Blanco telegraphs from Cuba that the American troops engaged in the Santiago combat were "the 12th and Seventh infantry, four mounted squadrons of the First cavalry, four squadrons of the 12th and Eighth bodies of regular troops."

The Americans, Blanco's dispatch says had 12 killed, including a captain. The Spaniards' losses are not announced.

## LONDON OPINION.

### Madrid Dispatches Show the Critical Situation Which Prevails In Spain.

London, June 27.—The morning papers are unanimous in praising the pluck and fighting qualities which the Americans have displayed in the skirmishes before Santiago de Cuba. There is considerable comment as to Admiral Camara's movements. His stopping at Port Said is puzzling, but the assumption is that he probably is awaiting fresh instructions.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

The government is very anxious and ministers do not disguise their belief that the situation is of the gravest character.

Admiral Camara's squadron will occupy two days in traversing the Suez canal. It is asserted that some liners have been detailed to provision the fleet on the way out.

A dispatch from Cairo says:

"If Admiral Camara coals at Port Said he would not, under the neutrality law, be allowed to enter the Suez canal. It is supposed if he traverses the canal that he will endeavor to obtain coal at Obock, on the Gulf of Aden."

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The latest advices from Madrid indicate that there is ground for the impression that General Martinez Campos will soon issue a pronunciamento and attempt a dictatorship.

"Minute directions have been sent to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Madrid, Count Dubski, regarding the personal safety of the queen regent. The latest news from Madrid is that the situation is so serious that special cabinet meetings have been held in a desperate attempt to avert a crisis."

**Spanish Scheme Thwarted.**

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Key West, June 26.—Federal officials here are convinced that by the capture of the brig Amalpa by the blockading squadron off Havana last week, a daring Spanish scheme had been frustrated. When the Amalpa was taken, she was flying the Honduras flag.

It is now asserted that the Honduran registry of the vessel was a blind, that she is owned by Spaniards and that she was being used in an attempt to get food and provisions into the blockaded city.

**Desperadoes at Large.**

Denver, June 22.—A special to the News from Aspen, Colo., says:

Dave Lant and Harry Tracy, the two Robbers' Roost desperadoes who were brought to Aspen some ten weeks ago for safe keeping, are again at liberty. They succeeded in escaping from the Pitkin county jail about dark tonight after beating into insensibility Jailer Jones with an iron poker. They are armed.

# IN THE LOCAL FIELD

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

J. W. Arlebright left last night for Topeka.

Miss Nellie Seabourns leaves the city this morning for Los Angeles.

Mr. Alex B. Nielson of Manitou Park was down to the Springs yesterday.

T. B. Holland was among the Santa Fe passengers last night. He went to Newton, Kan.

C. C. Conkle of Canon City is in the city for a day or two. He is stopping at the Antlers.

Mr. John K. MacGowan of Asheville, N. C., a railroad man is stopping at the Antlers for a few days.

L. S. McLean a prominent man of Pueblo, and well known throughout the state arrived in the city yesterday and is spending a few days at the Antlers.

William Bell, the ex-marshal of Victor, who was convicted of assault in the district court a few days ago, was sentenced by Judge Harris yesterday, to pay a fine of $25 and costs.

Mr. C. D. Hopkins, bookkeeper at the Antlers has been missed from his post of duty for a few days. He will return tonight accompanied by his bride. His trip has been to Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mr. T. J. Paulson of Manitou, formerly connected with the Midland offices in this city, has been appointed city agent of the road for Glenwood Springs. He is now receiving the congratulations of his many friends.

Mrs. C. H. Trainer returned yesterday from Topeka, Kan., where she went about three months ago after a long illness. She is greatly improved in health and will probably be entirely well in a few weeks.

Mr. J. O. Arnold of Dayton, O., visited his cousin, Dr. W. W. Arnold, Tuesday. Mr. Arnold is author of a new war song, which has attained great popularity in the east, entitled, "The Colors That Never Run."

The Irvine-Jones Realty company yesterday consummated a sale of the premises at 712 East Cache la Poudre street. John McCreery of Denver purchased the property from Herbert Skinner for the consideration of $[illegible]. The house is a two-story structure and the lot is 50 by 125 feet.

### Mandamus Suit.

A mandamus suit was started in the district court yesterday entitled W. O. Wirt vs. J. H. McKinnby, president, and F. H. Pettingill, secretary, of the Ben Hur Mining and Milling company.

The plaintiff charges that he is the owner of 86,250 shares of the capital stock of the company and that he has requested the cancellation of the certificates and issuance of new certificates to other parties in lieu thereof, but that the defendants refuse to recognize his request. The only reason that plaintiff can attribute for the refusal of defendants is on account of an injunction issued November 16, 1895, in the case of S. N. Farris vs. W. O. Wirt, et al., restraining the officers of the company from transferring the stock. But it is claimed that this injunction was removed on June 6, 1898.

Plaintiff asks for a writ of mandamus compelling defendants to transfer the stock. H. McGarry and Geo. Gardner appear for the plaintiff.

### North End Whist Club.

The North End Whist club held the last meeting of the season at the residence of Mr. C. F. Potter, on East Ninth street, Monday evening. A delightful supper was served, after which a game of duplicate whist was indulged in. The scores of the season were summed up and it was found that Mrs. Dunning had won the first ladies' prize and Mr. E. K. Gaylord had secured the first gentleman's prize. The club has enjoyed a most prosperous season and it will be reorganized next winter.

### Mr. Washburn's Resignation.

The fact that Rev. Philip Washburn had tendered his resignation to the board of vestrymen and wardens of St. Stephen's church became public yesterday. The fact that the rector had been suffering with ill health for a long time was well known and the resignation while it caused great regret on the part of all connected with the church or who had ever heard him, it was not a matter of great surprise. It was a matter of necessity and so understood.

A meeting of the board of vestrymen, at which the resignation was submitted, was held Monday afternoon but no definite action was taken. The work of the church has devolved largely upon Assistant Rector Johnson for some time and it was decided to let the matter stand as it is, at least until the next meeting of the board of vestrymen, for which no date has as yet been set. In the meantime it is understood that no labor is asked or expected of Mr. Washburn. He is at Manitou Park where he expects to spend the summer and it is the hope of the vestrymen and all other people that his health will be greatly benefitted by a summer in the mountains.

### Cupid's Capers.

Another matrimonial wave struck the county clerk's office yesterday. The soldiers of Cripple Creek who are going to Manila furnished the bulk of applicants. Evidently they wanted to get married in a hurry for fear that somebody else would be more successful during their absence.

Following were the licenses issued: Brainard W. Fiscal and Miss Minnie Lee Flowers, both of Surber; Samuel C. Zachariah of Elkton, and Miss Hilda Linstrom of Cripple Creek; Merton W. E. Ershom of Denver and Miss Topsy J. Farris of Cripple Creek; Thomas Pearson and Miss Louisa Koegler, both of Cripple Creek; Joseph Berry of Cripple Creek and Miss Nellie Zane of Victor.

### A Dinner Party.

A very exquisite dinner party was given yesterday at the Cliff house in Manitou by Mr. C. R. Berry, a very prominent railroad man of St. Joseph, in honor of some friends who have been making an extended tour through the west, and are now stopping in Manitou.

The affair was very elaborate; the tables were handsomely decorated, and an elegant dinner was served.

The guests of Mr. Berry were: P. La Montague, St. Joseph; Jas. S. Bell, Minneapolis; Mrs. Bell, Minneapolis; James Bell, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cravens, Salem, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John Cravens and Miss Jane Cravens, Salem, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Brooks, St. Paul. Besides these were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Tootle and Mrs. and Miss Milton Tootle, of Manitou.

Mr. James S. Bell is the president of the Asbury Coffee Mill company, and Messrs. Cravens are extensive glass manufacturers of Salem.

### Mr. Stratton Sued.

Mrs. Frances Foley filed a suit in the district court yesterday through her attorney, John R. Smith, against W. S. Stratton, for $17,250 damages. The suit was brought to the El Paso district court on a change of venue from the Arapahoe district court. There are three causes for action set forth.

The first alleges that while plaintiff was in business here she provided defendant with board, room and waited on him while he was sick and that her services were reasonably worth $3,850.

As a second cause of action it is claimed that defendant promised to provide the capital necessary to carry on the business if she would rent a larger building and thereupon plaintiff rented the Clinton, but was closed out for lack of proper backing as defendant refused to care for the chattel mortgage upon the furniture and she claims she was damaged to the extent of $8,400.

For a third cause of action plaintiff alleges that on May 26, 1897, the defendant struck her over the head with a revolver and otherwise abused her, damaging her to the extent of $5,000.

### UNCLE SAM'S LANDS.

### Electric Road to Cripple Creek Granted Right-of-Way.

The bill granting right of way for the Cripple Creek District Railway company across government lands between Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, now awaits the signature of the president.

The bill went through the senate like a prairie fire several weeks ago, and yesterday it received an overwhelming vote in the house.

The news first came to Mayor Irvine in the shape of a telegram from Congressman John C. Bell, reading as follows:

"I got your bill through house this morning without difficulty. Bell."

The promoters of the new line were jubilant when they learned that nothing now stood in the way of the completion of the road which means so much to Colorado Springs. Mr. Irving Howbert was well pleased but when approached by a reporter he had little to say. So much has been said in the newspapers about the new road that the prime mover in the enterprise is naturally averse to talking.

"I am glad that the bill has passed the house," said Mr. Howbert, "and as soon as the president affixes his signature it will become a law. The road will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible."

With these words Mr. Howbert abruptly terminated the conversation. He was perfectly willing to talk on other subjects, but no further information concerning the electric road could be gleaned. Following is the full text of the bill which has passed both the house and the senate:

A bill granting a right of way to the Cripple Creek District Railway company across public domain and timber reserve.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the Cripple Creek District Railway company, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the state of Colorado be, and it hereby is, authorized to construct and maintain a railway over and through the Pikes Peak timber land reserve that [illegible] reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as a public reservation by executive orders, said railway to enter said Pikes Peak timber land reserve at such a point on the eastern or northern boundary thereof in El Paso county, Colorado, as may be found to be the most feasible for the route of said railway, running in a westerly direction from Colorado Springs, thence proceeding by the most direct route through the reserve to the western boundary thereof, also to [illegible] by said [illegible] its extensions, switches and spurs as may be necessary to reach any groups of mines in said forest reserve, all in said El Paso county, and the said railway company is hereby [illegible] granted right of way through the public lands to the town of Cripple Creek in the said State of Colorado, said right of way being granted subject to the rules and restrictions and granting all the rights and privileges of an act entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," approved March 3, 1875, said Act being hereby made applicable to the right of way hereby granted. Provided, That no timber shall be cut by said railroad company for any purpose outside of the rights of way herein granted.

### Burlien-Auld.

At the home of the bride, Miss Elizabeth Auld, at 6[illegible] North Corona street this evening Miss Auld and Mr. Henry Aloysius Burlien will be united in marriage by Father Bender of St. Mary's church. Miss Auld is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Burlien is extremely well and favorably known here among the young people of the city. He came here two years ago from Brooklyn, where he was employed in a responsible position by the Brooklyn Mercantile Trust company. Since coming here he has been employed by H. H. Hagerman in a confidential capacity.

The honeymoon will be spent in Glenwood and Salt Lake. The couple will be at home at 507 North Tejon street after July 15.

### New Baseball Team.

The Colorado Springs Browns will maintain the baseball dignity of this city for the remainder of the season.

They have been practicing for several days and are rounding into form with remarkable rapidity. H. Grant is captain of the new team, and Joe Moore is their manager. Games are solicited with any team of Colorado Springs, Colorado City or Manitou.

The players include many men of well-known ability as ball-players. They are the following: Tom Miller, Rank Holley, Joe Robb, Frank King, Will Snowden, Ed King, Marvin Reed, Tom Carter, Arthur King, William Grey, Frank Carter and Jess Curtis.

Rank Holley is booked for the box and Tom Carter for the position back of the plate. The other positions will be given to the men who prove themselves capable of holding them.

### Broadmoor Tickets.

Broadmoor now presents a scene of activity that promises everything will be in readiness for the grand opening ball next week. Mr. Hill, the new manager, is sparing no pains to make Broadmoor the most attractive resort in Colorado, and his success is certainly dependant on the aid and co-operation of the citizens of Colorado Springs. A concert season has never before been attempted without the aid of a popular sale of season tickets. The expense of a high class orchestra of sufficient merit to prove satisfactory to the patrons of the concerts is much beyond what is warranted by a small community, and Mr. Hill assumes the risk without making the usual canvas for a fund. During the past week, however, a number of inquiries and applications have been made for season tickets, and to those who desire these tickets they will be issued. Today a contract is being closed with one of the leading organizations of the country, and the concerts will be up to the standard of former years.

For various reasons it is not advisable to publish the name of the band until later, when all the details of the engagement are settled. A number of artists have been engaged as special attractions and Mr. Hill can promise better amusements than have been offered in former years. It is to be hoped that former patrons and public-spirited citizens will realize the prime importance to Colorado Springs of Mr. Hill's success in this, his first season at Broadmoor. Aside from the pleasures to be derived, every subscriber will be contributing to the success of the most important feature of interest in Colorado Springs, as a summer resort.

Three nights in the week will be devoted to dancing with the concerts every afternoon during July, August and September.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Miss Carrie Dunham left last night for Omaha.

Miss Margaret Winn leaves this evening for Omaha.

Miss Nellie Mason will leave this evening for St. Louis.

David Day is registered at the Antlers from Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Banons, of Philadelphia, are registered at the Antlers.

Charles R. Williams is in the city from Denver and is stopping at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bissell, of Ames, Ia., are stopping at the Alamo for a few days.

Mr. C. E. Durkee returned yesterday from an extended business trip to St. Louis.

Miss Sax and Miss Hamilton, of Kansas City, are staying at the Alamo for a few days.

Fred C. Ewing, a prominent druggist of Glenwood Springs, is registered at the Alta Vista.

Walter L. Ebrich, Yale '99, returned to the city yesterday morning for the summer vacation.

Mrs. L. B. Chamberlain of Chicago and Mrs. A. Bowie of Wyoming are stopping at the Alamo.

J. Burns and wife of Ennis, Texas, are in the city for the summer. They are registered at the Alamo.

Miss Cathcart and Miss Zimmerman of New York City, are stopping at the Antlers for a few days.

Mr. S. M. Shattuc traveling passenger agent of the O. and M. was a visitor on Railroad Row yesterday.

Mr. Evans, who has been visiting Mr. Crissey for the past few weeks, will leave on the 27th for Omaha.

John H. McClurg, of Houston, Texas, is in the city to spend the summer. He is stopping at the Alta Vista.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus N. Gans and two children will spend the summer at the Alta Vista. They are from Little Rock.

Mrs. F. J. G. Gently of Springfield, Mo., is spending a short visit with Mrs. W. C. Crane, of 331 North El Paso street.

A. S. N. Neville and his mother Mrs. A. M. Neville of Clevland, O., registered at the Alamo yesterday. They expect to spend the summer at Manitou.

Mrs. Henry C. Payne, of Milwaukee, is stopping at the Alta Vista. Mrs. Payne is the wife of a prominent Wisconsin railway magnate and a leader in political circles in that state.

Prof. W. O. Crosby, of Boston, is in the city. Prof. Crosby is the head of the department of geology in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is considered a leading authority in his line. For the past four weeks he has been examining 1,500 acres of placer grounds near Leadville in the interests of Boston parties.

E. L. Lane, of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Anna Laughlin, of Oskaloosa, Ia., came to the Alamo on Tuesday evening and were married in the parlors of the hotel yesterday morning. Judge McReynolds performed the ceremony and the happy couple immediately went to Cripple Creek. They will spend a week or so on their wedding trip after which they will reside in Little Rock.

A brawl between two hackmen caused a little excitement on Pike's Peak avenue yesterday afternoon. The participants had some trouble over a load of passengers the other night. One of the men drove up to back into his place but the other would not give him room. Whips, fists, and other instruments of street warfare were brought into play and blood flowed freely. At the middle of the fight, one of the teams ran away and the driver had to resign the role of belligerency to gather up the pieces that were left.

The city council met in adjourned session last evening for the especial purpose of considering the matter of concreting the Spreckler tunnel. The big bore through Pike's Peak, for the purpose of increasing the city water supply, has proved a stupendous undertaking and it has caused the city fathers many sleepless nights, but the concrete "bugaboo" was disposed of for a while at least. By a vote of 7 to 1 the resolution providing for the concreting of the west end was passed and in the resolution it was stipulated that so much of the unfinished bore and so much of the east end of the tunnel, as the council may hereafter decide to do, shall also be concreted at the same price. City Physician Hutchings read his report on the tunnel and unqualifiedly endorsed the concreting.

### Wants His Pay.

Mr. Walter J. Chapman of Denver water commissioner for District 23, had a lively tilt with the county commissioners yesterday over his bills against the county of El Paso.

It seems that Mr. Chapman's district embraces 13 counties and that El Paso comes in under his supervision for a small portion of West creek and of Trout creek. The bills of the water commissioner amount to only $10 or $15 per month, but as the commissioner never inspects the streams the commissioners think the bills should not be paid. However, the water commissioner thinks that he has law on his side and he is anxious to make the county "dig up."

### A Matrimonial Wave.

Cupid's capers caused the expenditure of $30 for marriage licenses yesterday. A veritable matrimonial wave seems to have struck the county clerk's office, and if it continues Clerk Liggett is considering the advisability of raising the price for licenses.

The following licenses were issued: Henry Aloysius Burlien and Miss Elizabeth Auld, both of Colorado Springs; Dr. William McConnell of Monument and Miss Lucy Ann Pring, of Colorado Springs; Clinton J. Waltz and Miss Anna B. Lakely, both of Denver; Roy F. Morton and Miss Katherine McKenzie, both of Colorado Springs; Fred Schlesinger of Cripple Creek and Miss Mary K. Brandstadt of Cripple Creek; John Edgar Miles of Denver and Miss Eula Castleman of Kansas City; Elmer L. Lane of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Anna E. Laughlin of Oskaloosa, Iowa; Edward L. Drake and Miss Dora B. Keys; William Greenbury and Miss Emeroy Adee Stevens; Frederick Walter Barlow and Miss Mabel Olive Crane, all of Colorado Springs.

### Barlow-Crane.

At the residence of the bride's parents 331 North El Paso street last evening, occurred a very pretty home wedding. The contracting parties were Miss Mabel Olive Crane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Crane and Mr. F. Walter Barlow. The house was profusely decorated with columbines and palms, producing a very beautiful effect. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. W. Boyle, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The young people are both well known in Colorado Springs, the bride being one of the most charming young ladies in the city. Mr. Barlow is a rising young business man of this city, who until recently was connected with the firm of Hext & Willa's. A host of friends offer congratulations and best wishes for a happy and prosperous future.

### A Persian Visitor.

Mr. Joseph Shimoon, a native of the state of Oroomiah, in the northwestern part of Persia, is in Colorado Springs and expects to stay here some weeks.

Mr. Shimoon is in America to secure an education along advanced lines with the purpose of going back to Persia to enlighten his people. He is in the west to get western ideas, and while here is studying medicine in the medical department of the University of Denver. He has been in America almost five years and has taken courses in colleges further east. Mr. Shimoon has secured the money for his education by giving lectures on the customs and manners of his country, and about a year ago he lectured in this city at the college chapel and also spoke in several of the churches while here. It is his intention, along with his cousin, who is also studying in this country, to go about from village to village in Persia dispensing medical aid, treating in American customs, and also doing missionary work. He feels that the introduction of American ideas is by no means the smallest part of the work for him to do.

Mr. Shimoon is an exceedingly pleasant conversationalist and shows in his talk a deep study of American life. In appearance he is strikingly a subject of the shah, and his manner is very prepossessing.

### June Weddings.

The private rooms of Mrs. Stevens in the Alta Vista was the scene of a quiet but beautiful wedding yesterday at high noon. The contracting parties were Mr. William Greenbury, the well known artist who has been director of the Colorado college art department, and Miss Emeroy Adee Stevens, the equally well-known daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stevens. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, pastor of the First Congregational church, and none but a few very intimate friends and relatives witnessed the happy affair. The announcement of the wedding was a surprise to many people in the city as it was expected that the ceremony would be performed in Denver. The beautiful rooms of Mrs. Stevens were charmingly decorated. Mr. Greenbury, the groom, is an artist of exceptional ability and is a very popular gentleman. Miss Stevens has a host of friends in this city who wish her every happiness in her married life. Mr. and Mrs. Greenbury went to Denver on the 1 o'clock Gulf train. They will make their home in Denver, Mr. Greenbury having secured a pretty house near Capitol hill.

As Miss Soper, the organist of the First Presbyterian church, played the Swedish wedding march, Mr. Fred Schlesinger and Miss Mary K. Brandstadt walked down the aisle of the auditorium and were met at the front of the church by the pastor, Dr. Boyle, who united them in the holy bonds of wedlock. The service used was brief but peculiarly impressive and the ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering of friends of the parties. The groom is a prominent young business man of Cripple Creek and the bride is one of the fairest daughters of the great gold camp.

### FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

Mark E. Otis, of New York, is at the Antlers.

Mr. L. P. Eldredge is spending a short vacation in Denver.

E. S. Coan went to Leadville today on a business trip.

J. Perry left for Kansas City on last night's Santa Fe.

Edwin N. Hawkins, of Gillett, spent the night at the Antlers.

Mr. C. S. Thomas of Denver, is registered at the Antlers.

Mr. C. Dills left over the D. & R. G. for Gunnison last night.

J. J. Thompson left last night for New York on the Santa Fe.

F. H. A. Lyle, of Glenwood Springs, is stopping at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sears will spend a few days in the city at the Alamo.

Mrs. J. Warner Mills of Denver, registered at the Alamo yesterday morning.

Mrs. Hollingshead of Denver is visiting the Misses Downs of 718 South Nevada avenue.

Fred E. Smith of Greeley, is in the city and is stopping for a few days at the Alamo.

Colonel John Sharton, a veteran newspaper man from Cripple Creek was in the city yesterday.

Mr. A. J. Ulman and party leave tomorrow morning for California over the D. & R. G. road.

Mr. H. A. Barkin and wife left for a two weeks' visit to Salt Lake yesterday over the Midland.

Alvin Phillips, of Denver is at the Alamo. Mr. Phillips is president of the London Gold Mining company.

Mrs. J. C. Eskridge, wife of the well-known Denver physician, is spending a few days at the Antlers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Birdsall Chittenden of St. Louis are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Matt Wilburn for a few days.

Mrs. Garrett Williamson of Media, Pa., is visiting her two sons, Messrs. Herman and Elbert Williamson at the Elk hotel.

Mr. Walter T. Lingle left yesterday for Oklahoma territory where he goes to accept a position with a prominent milling firm.

Mr. Frank Parrish, a well-known mining man of Leadville and brother of T. C. Parrish of this city, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. M. S. Rubenstein and son, M. M. Rubenstein, merchants of St. Louis, are stopping in the city for two weeks. They are at the Alamo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ulmen and Miss Ulmen and Miss Walker, compose a party from Baltimore, which has been spending a few days at the Antlers.

Mrs. R. D. Hunter and her daughter Mrs. J. C. Phelan, have arrived from Ft. Worth and will spend the summer here. Mrs. Hunter has taken a cottage at [illegible] West Dale street.

Secretary McClurg of the chamber of commerce went up to Denver yesterday to talk climate and scenery to the women in attendance on the biennial convention.

The city building inspector yesterday granted Mrs. M. C. Finlay permission to build an addition to her home on the Mesa road between Weber and Chestnut street. The improvements are to cost $200.

A large number attended the mission services at St. Mary's church last evening. The sermon, which was on The True Church of Christ, was delivered by Rev. Father Boche. The sermon this evening will be on the General Judgment.

William H. Colburn, Lizzie A. Colburn and Alfred Doyle filed incorporation papers for the St. Anthony Chrystal Mica company with the county clerk yesterday. The company is incorporated for $50,000. Mica will be mined in this county and New Mexico. The principal offices of the company will be kept in Colorado Springs.

### Cliff House Hop.

The first regular weekly hop of the season was held last evening at the Cliff and it proved a most enjoyable affair. The guests of the hotel, both young and old, indulged in the pleasure and the beautiful dining room was one throng of gaiety during the entire evening.

Mr. Nichols has always endeavored to make the social functions of the Cliff among the most interesting features connected with the hotel, and the dance last evening was proof of the success.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the Cliff house orchestra which is undoubtedly the best ever engaged there. Mr. Noremburg, the director, deserves great credit for the way in which that feature of the evening was managed. The scene in the dining room was an indescribable mingling of brilliant shades and the regulation black.

Those who engaged in the pleasure were: Mesdames Mayhew, Burr, Sheldon, Borden, Pillow, Zierton, Drucker, Comstock, Loomis, McIntyre, Weir, Tootle, Sullivan, Scudder, Tootle, Jones, McCosh; Misses Rockwell, Canby, Beason, Kinnar, Mabel, Edna and Hazel Downs, Roth, Anna and Ida Nichols, Putney, Agmmody, Raymond, Loomis, Fulthome, Delmey, Johannsen; Messrs. Sheldon, Lash, Caldman, Roth, Borden, La Montague, Surch, Lyle, Rafferty, Langhome, Comstock, Wadd, Loomis, Stehr, Sills, Kaufman, Barnes, McIntyre, Weir, Tootle, Sullivan, Scudder, Jones, Tootle, Mather, Nichols.

### Small Boy's Narrow Escape.

It was almost a miracle that Harry Ellis, a small boy who was riding a frisky horse on Cascade avenue yesterday afternoon, was not killed. When horse and rider were in front of the Garland the animal threw the boy upon his neck. As the boy was trying to regain the saddle the stirrup on one side broke loose and he was thrown off on the other side. The horse started to whirl and the boy, whose foot was caught, was swung around six or eight times. The animal was all the time trying to get the saddle off, and at last succeeded in some remarkable manner in working the saddle over his head, and then he started down the avenue, leaving the boy and saddle on the ground. Dr. White was near by and picked the boy up and took him into the house, where it was found that he had sustained no injury, and with the exception of being slightly dizzy he was all right.

### Came to Blows.

Thomas Hughes is tired of being threatened by the police officials for trash, for which he is not responsible. For some time the constables in Justice Ruby's and Justice McReynolds' courts have taken delight in dumping all the trash from their offices in Mr. Hughes' back yard. The ex-alderman has remonstrated with them several times and went so far as to secure a large barrel for the constables to use for dumping purposes, but they have persisted in violating the private rights of Mr. Hughes as well as the city ordinances in regard to the dumping of trash. The yard behind Mr. Hughes' store on Pike's Peak avenue has consequently presented such a disorderly and really unhealthy appearance that the police officials have threatened to fine him if he did not keep it in better shape.

Yesterday Mr. Hughes stationed two of his men, Frank Robinson and Thomas Bayne, in his yard to catch the culprits in the act, and they saw Constables Bradley and Hackley throw the trash out of the window. Mr. Hughes immediately went to the justices and Mr. McReynolds told Constable Bradley that he was violating an ordinance, so Bradley immediately gathered up his trash and put it in the barrel. Justice Ruby didn't seem to take any interest in the matter, according to Mr. Hughes, and so the groceryman went for the constable and told him to remove the trash. The constable said Mr. Hughes couldn't make him remove it, and afterward alleged that he had not thrown it out. Mr. Hughes pointed out of the window and told him there was the evidence. Mr. Hackley called Mr. Hughes a liar and Mr. Hughes pushed him back with his hands. Hackley hauled off and struck the ex-alderman on the shoulder, and Mr. Hughes also secured a landing somewhere in the neighborhood of Hackley's head. Hackley then caught Mr. Hughes by the whiskers and succeeded in carrying off a part of them when friends interposed and separated the combatants. During the trouble Mr. Hughes told Hackley that he had taken rights and privileges that did not belong to a white man, even, and that he would not accept any liberties from a negro.

Mr. Hughes says that as soon as his attorney returns from Denver he will institute proceedings against Hackley for violation of the ordinance but not for assault and battery.

### Suits Filed.

Robert Telfer, Charles D. Peck, et. al., filed a heavy damage suit in the district court yesterday, against the town of Victor.

In their complaint the plaintiffs allege that on the 5th day of September, 1897, they went upon unoccupied ground of the United States and located placer claims, one of them was called the Mountain View and the other the El Paso placers. On or about the 5th of September, 1897, the town of Victor through its agents entered upon the land and ousted the plaintiffs of their property. The town wanted the land for a reservoir and dam [illegible]. The plaintiffs ask for damages in the sum of $[illegible] and restitution of the land.

Wm. L. Rozier filed suit against A. [illegible] and F. B. Hibbard, for possession of a lot in South Aghean. Rozier says that they conspired together to obtain a deed to the lot after getting him to put up money for the same. He was given a deed in escrow when he paid his money to the bank but he found out afterward that Hibbard who gave him the deed, had no title to the property at that time.

V. Z. Reed filed a suit against the Marlette company to recover $140. He says the defendants gave him a check for $90 upon which payment was refused by the bank and that they owe him a note for $50 which is past due and unpaid.

### May Stay Execution.

Attorney McPartlin was in Denver yesterday in behalf of his client J. W. Thompson who was recently sentenced to the penitentiary for five years on the charge of perjury as a witness in the Cramar case. The attorney argued before the supreme court yesterday for a supersedeas staying the execution of the sentence. He expected a decision last night and it will probably be rendered this morning. Mr. McPartlin wired Sheriff Boynton and requested him not to take Thompson to the penitentiary until the decision was rendered. The sheriff consented to hold the prisoner until the train from this morning but if the decision does not reach this city by that time he will carry out the order of the district court and take Thompson to serve his sentence at Canon City.

Orvilla McCarty was yesterday granted a divorce from Quincy McMurty. The plea was entered on the grounds that McMurty had been convicted of felony. He is now in the penitentiary.

### Boston Ladies' Military Band.

The Boston Ladies' Military band of 22 pieces will begin a week's engagement at the Iron Springs pavilion in Manitou next Saturday afternoon. Two concerts will be given daily from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 p. m. This aggregation of artists hailing from the "Hub" is said to contain many musicians of ability and unlike the proverbial Boston women who wear glasses, the ladies of the band are said to be very pretty.

The organization has engagements for 52 days ahead and it will be impossible for Mr. Hustond to retain them longer than a week. The concerts will doubtless prove very popular with patrons of the pavilion.

### SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

### Benefit Concert.

A small audience listened to a very creditable entertainment at the First Baptist church last night. It was a benefit concert for Miss Hattie Davis, one of the graduates from the blind department of the state school for the deaf and blind.

Miss Davis had the most prominent part in the programme, but a number of the pupils of the institute and several others assisted her in the entertainment. As a reader Miss Davis has exceptional ability, especially along the line of impersonation. She rendered several of James Whitcomb Riley's selections, and also several of her own composition. The latter were by no means without merit, but displayed considerable talent along that line also. Miss R[illegible]'s excellent mandolin club opened the programme with one of their best numbers. Little Baby Price's solo, "Miss Whackem," was one of the hits of the evening. It was very sweet and cute. The vocal dialogue between Miss Davis and Miss Adamson entitled "If a Maid You Fain Would Win" was bright and sparkling and the young ladies displayed excellent voices in their rendition of it. Mr. Jack Neiderhouser gave two of his comic songs. Mr. Oscar Thompson, a young boy, rendered a violin solo with remarkable skill, and Miss Helen Adamson's piano solo was unusually good. The concert altogether was a very pleasing affair.

### Accident at the Show.

A very serious accident befell Ed. Myers, one of the men connected with the Gentry dog show, yesterday morning.

Myers was driving the sprinkler which is used to wet down the ring and grounds and had just filled it at the plug on Colorado avenue near the tents. As he was driving down the slight incline to the grounds, the team, which was quite frisky, started to run away and soon got beyond control. The cart, which, though not large, is very heavy, was overturned and Myers fell under it. The horses were still struggling and Myers held onto the reins. The men of the show rushed to the aid of their comrade and the horses were soon stopped and the cart was raised from the man. Doctors were called and the injured man was immediately cared for. Drs. Allen and [illegible] were the first physicians to reach the scene and they set to work to relieve the poor man's sufferings. It was found upon examination that the arm was broken and the collar bone was also fractured as well as two ribs.

Myers was removed to St. Francis hospital and the physicians attended to the wounds. At first it was thought that the injuries were fatal, but the doctors now have strong hopes of saving the man's life and think that the arm can also be saved. At last accounts the man was resting easily at the hospital.

### To Reorganize.

Captain Howard took away about 25 members of the National Reserves when he was here a few days ago and the ranks of that company are accordingly considerably thinned out. The officers and men, however, are desirous of reorganizing and recruiting the reserves up to the full company limit, to be prepared to answer any further demands for troops that Uncle Sam may make. Steps are being actively taken to secure recruits for the company and regular drills will again be resumed. Already several have signified an intention of joining and it is not anticipated that there will be any trouble in securing enough men to take the places of those who are gone.

### A Jolly Affair.

One of the largest excursion parties that has ever left this city was that which went up to Green Mountain Falls on the Presbyterian picnic last Thursday. The train had to be divided into two sections, numbering in all ten coaches and three engines. The seats in the cars were filled to their utmost capacity and the aisles were also filled to overflowing. It is estimated that between 500 and 700 took advantage of the excursion to spend a pleasant day and many of those who were too late for the trains went over in carriages and on wheels.

The crowd was jolly to the highest degree, and everyone seemed to have a good time. Among those who went with the excursion were four Chinamen belonging to the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church, and they seemed to have as good a time as the others. Of lunch and the other et cetera of a picnic there was no dearth and the Christian Endeavor society had a large quantity of ice cream on hand, and it is needless to say that it was all bought up. Church festivals and picnics have somehow acquired the reputation of serving their ice cream in sample size, but it is said that the young ladies on Thursday, probably from lack of experience in such work, found it difficult to secure dishes large enough to hold all they gave. The money secured by the sale of the cream will be used for their delegate fund, and it is understood a very neat sum was realized. The dinners were eaten in the beautiful canons which are the charm of this delightful resort and the merry laughter of the happy crowd mingled harmoniously with the murmur of the leaves.

The sports were indulged in by everybody from the pastor and school superintendent down to the smallest member of the infant class. At one time a boat load of "Americans" got stranded on a sand bar and a crowd of "Spaniards," which were floating by refused to go to the rescue until large rewards were offered. The picnic was in every way a success, and all are looking forward with great pleasure to the one to be held next year.

### St. John's Day.

Yesterday being St. John's Day, one of the festival days of the Masonic fraternity, the members of El Paso lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., gathered at their hall, together with the members from Colorado City and Manitou and visitors in the city, and celebrated the anniversary with speeches, etc.

Ice cream and lemonade were served during the evening from a Zem Zem well, borrowed from the Shriners for the occasion. The affair was a delightful one, and it will be long remembered by those present.

### Moynahan-Prentiss.

Another phase of the Prentiss-Moynahan litigation developed in the district court yesterday; Moynahan beginning a suit against Prentiss, as an offset against the judgment rendered against him in favor of Prentiss in the district court a few days ago.

Moynahan alleges three causes of action against Prentiss. It is alleged in the first cause that the defendant owes plaintiff $2,500 for a certain lease on placer mining claims in the Cripple Creek district and that defendant has paid only $1,666.66 which was allowed as a counterclaim in a suit in the county court. Therefore $833.33 remains due and unpaid.

For second and third causes of action plaintiff alleges that defendant prayed writs of attachment against plaintiff in the county court July 6th, 1895, and that writs of attachment were issued and the sheriff seized the personal property to satisfy same, and that said writs were afterwards quashed. He therefore asks damages in the sum of $1,000 in these two cases.

On July 17th the defendant secured a verdict in the district court in another cause against plaintiff for $833.33 and interest; which judgment when rendered will amount to over $1,000. A motion for a new trial is now pending.

Plaintiff asks that judgment be given him against defendant for $1,833.33 and that the judgment rendered against plaintiff be credited as an offset. He also asks that defendant be restrained from disposing of the judgment rendered in his favor June 17, 1898.

A. H. Lefter, the confidential clerk of the J. R. Witcher Lumber company in Cripple Creek recently convicted of embezzlement, through his attorneys Kinsley and Hawkins, applied for a new trial in division No. 1 of the district court yesterday. The new trial was asked for on the grounds that the court erred in allowing the testimony of Cashier Arthur as to the payment of certain checks drawn on the Bimetallic bank and for 14 other causes.

After hearing the arguments Judge Harris granted a new trial, but it will not come up until the September term of the court. Bond was allowed the defendant in the sum of $1,500.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Shaw of New York registered at the Antlers last night.

Mrs. F. D. Pastorius will leave Monday evening for Chicago where she will spend several weeks.

T. R. Henderson and wife of Greenwood, Miss., are in the city and are quartered at the Antlers.

I. T. Pearce, a banker of Wichita, Kan., is stopping at the Alamo on his annual summer trip to Colorado.

E. T. Jester, Miss C. Jester and Miss M. Jester compose a party from St. Louis which is stopping at the Alta Vista.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hollister have moved into their handsome new residence, No. 1415 North Tejon street.

Mr. R. J. Sickles of the Arlington Manufacturing company of New York, went to Kansas City over the Santa Fe last night.

Mr. Chester Hoyt, a student of Cutler academy, left early this morning for Rocky Ford, where he will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Stanley and their daughter, of Streator, Ill., expect to spend several weeks in Colorado Springs. They are at the Alta Vista.

Mrs. C. A. Lansing and family and Mrs. Boas have returned from Europe, where they have been staying for over a year, most of which time was passed in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Crapsey returned home yesterday. Mrs. Crapsey has been in the east for some time and Mr. Crapsey has been gone for about a week. While away they visited the Omaha exposition.

Mr. Harry P. Packard, the well-known college athlete, returned to his home in Pueblo last night. Mr. Packard graduated from Colorado college this year and has been spending his time since commencement in the city.

Among the Colorado Springs people in Denver are the following, who are registered at L'Imperial: Mr. John Hundley and his family; Sheriff and Mrs. W. S. Boynton, and Mrs. Frank W. Brown, sister of Mrs. J. T. Anderson.

The new management at the casino yesterday closed a contract with D. S. Bareristein, the leading orchestra conductor of Chicago, and 10 artists, for the coming concert season at Broadmoor. They will arrive Wednesday next and will appear at the opening ball Thursday night. This orchestra and the special attractions already engaged gives promise of the most brilliant season ever witnessed at the casino.

Ex-Policeman Burch and City Physician Hutchings have settled their differences and the case against Burch was dismissed in the police court on Thursday morning. It seems that Dr. Hutchings and two other physicians of the city disagreed as to the nature of the illness at the home of Burch. The city physician had the house placarded for scarlet fever and Burch objected. He at last gave in and allowed his house to be disinfected and now everything is all right.

# [illegible]

## Recruits for Company M Left Yesterday Morning.

## THEY RECEIVED AN OVATION

### A Very Impressive Gospel Service Led by Secretary Day at 9 O'Clock—The March to the Depot—Kindness by the Relief Society—Many Touching Incidents—Other Troops Will Pass Through This Week—Ladies are Ready for Them.

"Hark, the trumpet calleth us to meet
the foe,
Then, to arms ye braves, your valor
show!"

In response to the country's call for recruits to reinforce the forces of Admiral Dewey, 28 stalwart young men boarded the train at the D. & R. G. depot yesterday and started for the Pacific coast, where they will immediately embark for the Philippines. Company M and Captain Spicer will have no reason to blush for the men who left yesterday to fill the company to its full complement. They are as fine a set of men physically as any state in the union can turn out and they will uphold the honor of Colorado Springs and the state.

### Gospel Service.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the boys met in the armory for the roll call. This has been their custom for several days, but the order of proceedings was somewhat changed yesterday. A number of the ladies of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief association were there and with the assistance of two or three gentlemen took charge of the exercises, which took the nature of a gospel service.

Mr. Theodore P. Day, the secretary of the Y. M. C. A., led the service and spoke in stirring terms that made a deep impression. Mrs. Holbrook, Mayor Irvine, Mrs. Spicer, and Mrs. Croom and Major Shapcott also spoke with deep effect. Mrs. Goddard, who has endeared herself to the recruits by her assiduous labors in their behalf, was the last speaker and her words were listened to with profound attention. All the speakers urged the boys to be manly and never be ashamed of their God, their Bibles, or their religion. Secretary Day presented each man with a copy of the "Gospel Hymns," and several songs were sung, among them "Nearer My God to Thee" and "America." A most touching scene occurred when the men sang "Soldier's Farewell." Dr. Young sang the solo and as the rich tones of the men joined in the chorus there was scarcely a dry eye in the room.

### Marched to the Depot.

At 10:30 Captain Young formed his men in front of the Armory and the march for the depot was begun. "Old Glory" floated at the head of the column and was followed by the Sons of Veterans under Major Swinney. Behind them, the recruits, swelled in number by several members of the national reserves, sent up cheer after cheer in response to those which burst from the crowds upon the sidewalks. At the depot the Relief society again did some good work and soon had a large store of lemonade, oranges, doughnuts, lemons, and cheese on the car. The men were also presented with a lot of flowers as a token of the esteem in which they are held. The testaments given by the Junior Endeavor society of the Baptist church were distributed and the men took them eagerly. One man, thinking the supply was short, called out in a pleading voice: "Two dollars for a testament. I didn't get mine." There were sufficient for all, however, and each was supplied. The many friends of the boys gave them boxes of lunch. The Red Cross society forgot the tin cups in making up the outfits and so a telephone message was sent to Pueblo to have 28 cups ready for the boys at the depot when the train should arrive there. Bandages were given each man by the bandage committee.

### Good-bye to Pike's Peak.

Just before the train pulled into the depot, the boys were marched down the platform to get a last glimpse of Pike's Peak and as their eyes lingered on the historic old landmark in last farewell the hands of the men were clasped by crowds of friends who wished them "Godspeed and Good Luck." The scene was quite touching and the boys were given to feel that they left behind them friends who would not forget them. They soon got into their car which was decorated with a big banner inscribed "Colorado Springs Recruits."

When the train pulled in, last farewells were taken and as the wheels which bore the men toward the scene of conflict, began to revolve, cheer after cheer rent the air from car and platform. Handkerchiefs were waved, and lingering eyes watched the train as it passed out of sight around the curve south of town.

Mrs. Goddard gave each man a postal card inscribed with her address and asked each to write her a few lines at some point on the journey. The men will no doubt send many expressions of appreciation for the kindness done them by Mrs. Goddard and her co-laborers.

### Others Coming Through.

Recruits from other states, and other volunteer regiments, will pass through the city this week and the Relief society will have its hands full. Mrs. Goddard has been so unceasing in her labors that she is completely worn out and is compelled to take a rest. An executive committee has been appointed from the emergency committee to have charge of the work this week. The committee is Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Spicer and Mrs. Russell. Other members of the emergency committee will be called upon to assist but these ladies will have charge of the work.

J. T. Holman and his daughters, Miss Holman and Miss E. Alice Holman, have arrived at the Alamo for their annual summer visit to Colorado. They reside in Welmar, Tex., and for the past four years have spent the summer in this city. Dr. R. L. Hall is another visitor from the same place, who is also stopping at the Alamo.

J. A. Christman of Fort Collins registered at the Alamo last night.

Miss Alice G. Gorman left last night for Chicago via Santa Fe.

F. M. Burbridge, of Cripple Creek, was in the city last night.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Tuesday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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Per annum .....$7 00 Three months ...$1 75
Six months ..... 3 50 One month ...... 60

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum .....$1 00 Six months .... 50

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Monday noon.

Address remittances and communications to

The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

## BUREAU OF MINES.

A movement is on foot to organize a bureau of mining information in this city. It is a thing that has been needed for a long time and the effort should, and undoubtedly will meet with hearty response.

It is proposed to work along the same lines in vogue with the Denver mining bureau which is generally admitted to be very successful and which is the means of benefiting the mining industry of the state in a very considerable degree with only a nominal individual cost. Town members are charged $1.50 per annum and out of town members one dollar, the support and existence of the organization depending upon the very large membership procurable at such very low rates. It is equitable that many should support such a bureau as the benefits are widespread and will be felt by the masses in the mining world.

One of the principal and most essential objects of the proposed organization is to disseminate useful and reliable information concerning the mining industry of the state and to promote an interest among those who travel here from all over the world. Colorado Springs entertains some [illegible] visitors every year and a majority of them are of the class worthy of taking some trouble over to interest in our leading industry. With a conveniently located and well managed bureau of information where investigation could be made, details explained and ore specimens from all camps in the state examined much good work could be done. Everyone who visits this city has heard of the great industry of the state and the first place he would go to would be this mining bureau where much knowledge could be gathered in a brief stay.

Cripple Creek, the leading gold mining camp in the state, would necessarily be largely represented but this very fact would promote those interested in many other prominent mining districts to seek representation also as in no other way could they gain so much benefit by the attention which has been called to the mining industry by Cripple Creek's prominence. They would have their cases of ore on exhibition and a full history and record of their district on hand. Those who were members would be entitled to have their properties listed with full data concerning them so that visitors who became interested could know something of this or that district and this or that individual property before starting out on a tour of inspection.

The proposed mining bureau of information is to be run for the benefit of no individual or set of individuals and no mine or camp will be promoted more than any other. It is for the benefit of the great mining industry and would undoubtedly be a great success. Denver is a larger city than Colorado Springs but it does not entertain so many visitors and it is not today so prominent as a mining center and stock market. The proposed plan of operation and the whole proposition appeals to us strongly and we feel that what has been a success in the capital city would be doubly a success here.

## AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

In looking for a cause for the notable increase in the volume of business transacted in our mining stocks and the advance in prices of the same, we are inclined to give a good deal of credit to the good showing which is being made by Cripple Creek companies in the dividend-paying line.

While the rate of production is now greater than it ever has been before, the average monthly output being better than $1,200,000, the ratio of increase has not been so great as in the dividends, comparing the figures of 1898 with those of 1897. For the first five months of 1897 the production was figured at $4,995,280, while for the present year the months of January, February, March, April and May were credited with an aggregate output of $6,000,000, an approximate increase of about 20 per cent.

In the matter of dividends we have to make comparison on longer periods. For the whole of 1897 the dividends amounted to $1,262,995 but, with only six months of the present year to account for, 1898 already has a credit of nearly the total amount of 1897. The total for the first six months of the present year is $1,174,625, or $88,370 less than for the previous twelve months. The gain in dividends, it will therefore be seen, is well over 90 per cent, as against a gain of about 20 per cent, in production.

At first glance these increases may seem to be entirely out of proportion, but when it is remembered that Cripple Creek is only a young camp and other matters are considered, it will be clear that it is only what was to be expected. In the early days and early years of the camp dividends were not looked for and the public and miners alike were satisfied with production.

Cripple Creek is a camp which has practically developed itself, very little outside money having been invested for the purpose of opening up its mines. The proceeds from production when it had reached the profit-earning stage in the early days of the mines had to be used for a hundred and one things—to increase the holdings of the companies, in litigation, for extensive development work, thorough equipment, the building up of a substantial treasury reserve, and many other things. The Portland company, for instance, which has paid very close to one and one-half millions of dollars in dividends, started with an ownership of less than an acre of ground. It now owns over 130 acres of valuable territory, has immense buildings and a fine equipment. What with these things, together with litigation, a sum approaching a round two million dollars has been expended outside of the regular running expenses, while the company has a treasury reserve of about $350,000. Therefore it will be seen that an immense production has been necessary in the past to get things into shape for the payment of dividends. The Portland, and the other prominent mining companies in a smaller way, are now past that time when their expenses are enormous. The mines are equipped with machinery and buildings, the treasury reserves are ample, their territory is purchased and paid for and litigation is settled. The profits which have been absorbed in accomplishing these things in the past can now be turned over to stockholders in the form of dividends, and that is why the rate of increase in dividends is so much greater than in production.

It is a very opportune time for outsiders to invest in our mining stocks. Cripple Creek's mines are beyond the experimental stage, even in the eyes of the most skeptical. The miners and the people of Colorado have found the money and the muscle to develop prospects into mines, and there is now a rich harvest of profits and dividends to reap. From the appearance of the market and the knowledge of orders that are coming in from the outside, it would appear that every advantage is being taken of the golden opportunities offered.

## STEP TOWARD REVOLUTION.

With the forced closing of the Spanish cortez by the edict of the queen regent popular government in Spain has for the time being been suspended and the country is at the present time under an absolute despotic rule. Just how far the present method of administering the governmental affairs differs from that which has been in vogue in Spain in the past few years is an interesting but not a vital question. Spanish elections, Spanish political discussions and the results of the debates and votes in the Spanish parliament have had perhaps as many points of difference as of similarity with like matters in such countries as England and the United States, but until Friday Spain was nominally at least a country possessing a representative government in which the people bore a direct part in the management and direction of the public affairs. This condition no longer exists. The parliament has been arbitrarily closed. The members who at least theoretically are the representatives of the Spanish people have been denied the privilege of discussing the situation of the country. Their opinions expressed in the legislative halls have been denied publication in the official record of the proceedings and finally by an arbitrary decree of the queen they have been denied further participation in the affairs of the government and the right of public criticism of the government policy. It is the first step towards a revolution. It is indeed revolution itself for it is the establishment of an arbitrary and irresponsible government in place of the responsible government. What the next step will be it is hard to tell, but it seems very unlikely that the people of Spain will tamely submit to such a usurpation by the crown. The fact that such extreme measures were considered necessary is evidence in itself of the danger of monarchy and the measure will undoubtedly serve as a strong stimulant to the revolutionary feeling with the masses of the people.

## THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

We publish today the call for the state convention of Republican clubs which will be held preliminary to the national gathering in Omaha, which takes place later in the month. A great deal of preliminary and therefore the most effective work for the political campaigns is done through these clubs and the coming meeting in Denver will have a very important influence upon next fall's contest in this state. The meeting has a special importance at this time because the party prospects are brighter than they have been for many years past. This is realized not only by all Republicans who have thought about the situation but by the enemies as well, and it is for this reason that the latter will make every effort that can be used to mislead the people as to the actual condition of affairs and to hold up false issues which will distract attention from the important measures which are to be decided within the next few years. The most important duty which can come to this convention is the same one which lies before every Republican of the state and that is to do everything that lies in his power to make clear what things are important and what things can properly be set aside or neglected.

The issues which have divided the party in the past and which have turned over the control of the political affairs in the state and in the majority of the counties to an ill-sorted set of political remnants are fast losing their importance. The time is approaching very quickly when even in Colorado every person will have to form an opinion and to take a stand on matters of not only national but international importance; matters so weighty and so material in connection with the welfare of the American nation that no question of local importance or of merely personal interests can be considered while they are under discussion. It is of the highest importance that Americans throughout the country should realize that a period in the national history is at hand when the government at Washington needs the support of every patriot.

The Republican party has shown itself to be the only one which is adequate to the task of conducting the affairs of the nation. It is the only one which has been successful in its administration. It is the only one which has not caused disaster and suffering to fall upon the people by its blunders and incompetency. Because of this it has the highest claim to be entrusted with carrying on the work that is to be done for it is of far less importance that a Republican president in the White House should be supported by a Republican majority in both houses of congress than it is that the American people through the medium of one party or of another should act as a whole, should present an unbroken front and an unbroken strength to friend and foe across the oceans which separate us from the rest of the world, should march forward along the path of national destiny as it may be laid out for us by the changing events of time with undivided forces and with all the strength and courage which comes from the united effort and united feeling of a nation of more than seventy million free men.

To the convention of Republican clubs of Colorado is entrusted the important task of beginning the work which will have a most important bearing upon the political history of the state. There ought to be in its session no trace of bitterness or ill-will. The past may well be forgotten. There is no need to hold what men have thought nor even how they have voted in the past. What is important is where they feel now and how they are going to stand in the future in regard to the important questions which are now at issue. Every Republican who desires to see that party successful in the great work which it has undertaken and which it has so auspiciously begun should be welcome to a place in the party ranks. It may be possible for a year longer to bind the people to the old issues, but this condition cannot be continued very much longer and the time is surely coming when in Colorado as well as in other states the true importance of the questions now agitating the parties will be realized and Republicans ask for nothing more than this, to secure the party success.

## "A COLORADO SUMMER."

When a great railroad corporation with almost limitless resources in men and money sets about doing a thing thoroughly, the result is usually something to be proud of. This is particularly the case when energy and resource is applied to the publication of an illustrated pamphlet. The progress in this line in the past few years has been especially noticeable and a number of summer publications of the great railroads of the country now rank very high both in artistic and literary merit.

Among the best of the class is the recent publication, "A Colorado Summer," issued by the passenger department of the Santa Fe route and is devoted primarily to the interests of Colorado tourists. The Santa Fe itself extends only to the gates of the mountain region, its terminal being at Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Canon City and Trinidad, but while due importance is given to these towns, the book is by no means limited to them and an impartial attention is given to the resources along the lines of the Midland, Rio Grande and Gulf railroads. The book is well written, beautifully printed and the illustrations are of the highest type of half-tone work. It seems impossible not to believe that this publication will serve as a very valuable adjunct towards making this a prosperous season in Colorado and the company certainly deserves all the benefit which it will receive from it.

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There are certainly objections in a military sense to the battle at Santiago on Friday. It was a mistake to allow 1,000 Americans to attack 2,000 Spaniards, especially when the latter had the advantage of acting on the defensive. But Teddy's Terrors when on foot seem to have had no other idea of strategy than to get after the enemy at the first opportunity as fast as possible and to lick them without any regard to superior numbers or advantage of position. Western cowboys already had something of a reputation for not knowing how to fight according to the rules of war, and this is likely to be increased before the campaign in Cuba is ended.

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Admiral Sampson confesses that he was in error in regard to the reported mutilation of the bodies of the American dead at Guantanamo. He was misled by the unfamiliar effect of the small caliber and high velocity bullets.

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It will be hard to arouse much enthusiasm over the annexation of tropic islands in such warm weather. The best time to talk of Cuba and the Philippines as possible additions to American territory will be during the blizzard season.

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The twelfth and concluding number of the navy portfolio series will be ready for delivery in the Gazette business office on Monday.

### Political Paragraphs.

"The greed for territory imposes a terrific strain upon national resources and involves a nation in frequent and costly complications," the Syracuse Post (Rep.) says: "The United States should be content with the assured position as the greatest nation on the western hemisphere. It can maintain its own magnificent domain from ocean to ocean with a small standing army and a navy adequate to the defense of its great coast line."

"The new and startling problems to which the present war has given rise not only threaten, for the present, to supersede all other questions in the public mind, and to throw old issues into the background, but to introduce a new line of political cleavage which will cut across, not coincide with, existing party lines," says the Baltimore Sun (Dem.) "The magnitude of these new questions forbids the possibility of their being even temporarily shelved or side-tracked while parties continue to wage battle upon issues which no longer excite interest."

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[illegible]

## Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Commercial Summaries.

## WORLD'S MARKETS AT [illegible]

### Industries Maintain Production Surprisingly — Wheat Exports Continue Remarkably Large — Popular Subscriptions for Bonds Shows in Strong Light the Confidence of the People.

New York, June 24.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Very little of the new business seen, in proportion to the aggregate, has been caused by the war. Not any discoverable by any ordinary tests has been prevented by the war. Neither has the collapse of the wheat speculation caused the excessive relative decrease of shipments, for exports continue remarkably large. Gold comes or does not come, as we want it, the world's markets being evidently at our command. An offering of bonds by the government brings out at the start bids for more than three times the amount offered, while the popular subscription already for three-quarters of the amount exhibits in strong light the confidence of the people.

Wheat ceased to fall and began to rise in price because foreigners' needs are not yet satisfied. Atlantic exports for the week were, wheat and flour 123,[illegible] bushels against 1,[illegible] last year. Pacific exports 51,[illegible] against 57,[illegible] bushels last year and the demand is not of a speculative character. The world's need of grain is greater than ever and 23,[illegible] bushels wheat and 20,[illegible] bushels corn have gone abroad already, with a week to spare, far more than was ever before exported in one year. After falling to [illegible] cents for cash and 77¾ for July, wheat rose to 8[illegible] for cash and 79 for July, with foreign demand.

Corn was steady without much fluctuation, exports being 2,[illegible] bushels for the week against 1,[illegible] last year. Of other grain, exports have been unusually heavy.

The industries at the season when stoppages are to be expected maintain production surprisingly. There are very few interruptions on account of labor and wages, scales for the coming year have nearly all been amicably settled. The iron industry is very dull with the East, with the complaint that prices do not rise, but at Pittsburg and the west the works are [illegible] constantly, and are even competing [illegible] prices are slightly lower for bars, cut nails, steel [illegible] and [illegible], while southern iron is also offered lower there than in the east. The enormous demand from agricultural regions for implements, fencing, cars, railway equipment and all sorts of building is the new feature of this remarkable year. Minor metals are fairly steady with tin [illegible] cents. Lake copper at 11.75 with 22,[illegible] tons produced in the United States and [illegible] abroad in May, and lead is strong at 3.95 cents with only moderate transactions.

Wool is strong and a shade [illegible], as quoted by Coates Brothers, [illegible] since June 1, but because of western demands which are [illegible] for prices which manufacturers will pay, excepting to fill immediate orders. As the future of the trade is in doubt, though with more hopeful prospects, sales of wool have been in three weeks only 11,[illegible] pounds at the three chief markets against 20,585,[illegible] in the same weeks last year and 23,728,[illegible] in the same weeks of 1892.

Cotton has weakened one-sixteenth, with excellent crop prospects, but a larger demand for goods is seen, though not as yet enough to cause any advance in prices. Reports of distribution are generally encouraging.

Failures for the week have been 25 in the United States, against 2[illegible] last year, and 11 in Canada against 21 last year.

## BRADSTREETS.

### Many Favorable Conditions Are Found in the General Business Situation.

New York, June 24.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Reflection of the advance in this stage of the season is found in a perceptible quieting down of distributive trade in many parts of the country, but significant of the changed conditions which animate and control business as compared with corresponding periods in previous years are the continued large gains in the volume of bank clearings over preceding years, quite favorable reports from most of the country's leading industries, notably iron and steel in which next year's wage scale are being adjusted with unexampled ease, comparatively heavy exports of cereals and the products from most of the leading ports, and rather less than the usual shading of prices common at this period of the year as the result of the advance into the mid-summer period. Following the demoralization in wheat prices came a more steady tone and the growth of a feeling that perhaps the "bear" movement in prices may be overdone as was the "bull" movement, which culminated a month ago.

With the exception of a rather spotted condition of the whole crop in different states, chiefly as the result of too much moisture, the crop situation in the country, as a whole, has rather improved. Less is heard of extravagant wheat crops, but the production of a crop of wheat in excess of all previous totals is expected.

The iron situation has not developed sufficiently to allow of any very pronounced forecasts of next season's business. Concession made by employes however in this line, would seem to indicate confidence in a continuance of a large business at least at prevailing prices.

The tone of cotton manufacturing has quite perceptibly improved, this being due perhaps, on one hand to the placing of large amounts of bleached goods at price concessions and to the development in some degree of the eastern demand for summer fabrics. Less satisfaction is expressed in woolen goods trade and business here is classed as slow and unprofitable, with raw wool reflecting dullness in manufacturing and in unchanged eastern quotations.

Cereal exports are somewhat smaller than in recent weeks, but are still in excess of preceding years. Wheat shipments for the week aggregate 3,599,470 bushels, as against 4,259,000 bushels last week, but compared with 2,756,000 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,282,000 bushels in 1896; 1,146,000 bushels in 1895 and 1,975,000 bushels in 1894.

Corn exports show a very light falling off, aggregating for the week 2,902,521 bushels, against 4,105,000 bushels last week.

Business failures for the week in the United States are about normal numbering 229 as compared with 267 last week; 215 this week a year ago; 218 in 1896 and 215 in 1895.

Business failures in Canada this week number 19 as compared with 14 last week, 17 in this week a year ago, 19 in 1896 and 28 in 1895.

## FINANCIAL REVIEW.

### Dullness and Sagging Tendency Ascribed to Many Causes.

New York, June 24.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Early in the present week the speculation degenerated into a dull professional affair. Prices sagged off without much animation being shown, and later on rallied, under manipulation directed against the short interest which had apparently attained considerable proportions. At the close of the week a stronger tone appeared by the favorable crop advices from the west and a belief that the capture of Santiago would lead to an early peace. There was a lack of public participation throughout and the market became professional in quality, while Europe has hardly been an appreciable factor. The dullness and sagging tendency are ascribed to a number of influences. The concentration of attention upon the government bond issue has been one of the chiefest of them, though the success of the popular subscription and the absence of any disturbance in the money market from that cause tend to deprive it of further force. It may indeed be noted that the market for railroad bonds has been exceptionally strong and that a good demand for investments has asserted itself, extending from the high grade bonds to issues of a secondary grade.

The market, however, could hardly fail to be chilled, temporarily at least by the approaching influence of the stamp duties of the war revenue bill, which affects stock exchange dealings, loans of money and transactions in foreign exchange with more or less severity.

### Financier's Review.

New York, June 25.—The Financier says:

With a surplus reserve exceeding $72,200,000, and with deposits increasing three times as rapidly as loans, it cannot be said that the New York money market is in a position to favor the moderate advance which was looked for after definite arrangements had been made for the new government loan. The banks, according to their statements Saturday, gained $1,576,[illegible] in cash, while their loans expanded only $2,222,000. The increase in deposits of $[illegible], in view of these two changes, is about normal. As payment of small subscriptions of bonds are consummated the domestic exchange situation may be expected to show a material advance. Banks at important middle and western centers in their correspondence actually reported that the loan subscriptions seem to be creating a scarcity of New York exchange and rates are going higher in consequence. The policy of the treasury in collecting as fast as possible remittances for cash subscriptions is reflected in smaller balances, but not the subtreasury and the New York clearing bank, but the amounts paid into the treasury are not yet large enough to offset extraordinary payments due to war expenses. The result is that the banks are gaining not only from the interior movement but from the treasury as well. This accounts in a large part for the continued accumulation of idle capital at this center. It is not probable, however, that this will continue much longer. As the date for the closing of the loan approaches the banks are bound to lose an appreciable proportion of their excess reserve, but indications point to a merely temporary disturbance of small consequence in the situation. The July dividend payments, aggregating between $[illegible] and $[illegible] in this city, doubtless have caused some of the changes for the week, but they will be reflected to a greater extent during the next 10 days. The low rates prevailing in the money markets are tempting mercantile borrowers to supply their needs, and a great deal of expansion in loans can be traced to these sources.

### Bank Clearings.

New York, June 24.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ending June 23, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

| | | Inc. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $ 681,098,252 | 24.1 | .... |
| Boston | 87,042,470 | 25.7 | .... |
| Chicago | 102,440,021 | 30.1 | .... |
| Philadelphia | 67,182,055 | 16.1 | .... |
| St. Louis | 25,577,690 | .... | 6.0 |
| Pittsburg | 22,224,520 | .... | .... |
| Baltimore | 16,472,953 | 22.8 | .... |
| San Francisco | 12,658,316 | 23.7 | .... |
| Cincinnati | 13,858,509 | 12.1 | .... |
| Kansas City | 10,656,077 | 27.7 | .... |
| New Orleans | 6,457,883 | 19.2 | .... |
| Minneapolis | 6,541,050 | 11.4 | .... |
| St. Paul | 4,257,091 | 21.5 | .... |
| Omaha | 5,508,737 | 92.7 | .... |
| Denver | 2,463,050 | 1. | .... |
| Totals U. S. | $1,430,553,163 | 17. | .... |
| Total outside N. Y. | 768,[illegible],911 | 8.7 | .... |
| **Dominion of Canada** | | | |
| Totals | $ 24,979,248 | 18.2 | .... |

## EASTERN MARKETS.

### New York Stock Market

New York, June 25.—The regrettable loss of American soldiers in Cuba had a sentimentally depressing influence at the opening of the stock market today. Prices continued sluggish but without real weakness during the first hour. The question of differentials in the Canadian Pacific was said to be still blocking a settlement of the rate war and this contributed to the heaviness in Northern Pacific. The specialties on manipulation improved substantially. Various industrials, including Spirits and Tobacco, received effective support, thus checking the earlier weakness in the general railway and urging traders on the long side. The grangers failed to quite reach last night's closing. The general list closed firm in anticipation of a successful culmination soon of the land and sea operation at Santiago. The expected success of our army of invasion, coupled with the continued ease of monetary conditions, the growing foreign trade balance in our favor and the expected heavy investment in our securities owing to July dividends, have rendered vigorous efforts by the bears to create liquidation futile.

The bond market gave striking evidence of the plethora of the money seeking investments. Prices of the gilt edge investment improved substantially and heavy purchases occurred of the reorganization issues which promise a fair return on capital invested.

In government bonds gains occurred of one-half in the old 4s reg. Others were unchanged.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 13¼ | do pfd | 60½ |
| do pfd | 33 | St. Paul | 99¼ |
| Balt. and O. | 16 | do pfd | 149 |
| Can. Pac. | 85 | St. P. and Om. | 76½ |
| Can. So. | 51 | do pfd | 152½ |
| Cent. Pac. | 15 | S. P. M. and M. | 142 |
| Ches. and O. | 22 | So. Pac. | 19 |
| Chi. and Alt. | [illegible] | So. Railway | 8½ |
| C. B. and Q. | 105 | do pfd | 30 |
| Chi. and E. Ill. | [illegible] | Tex. Pac. | 11½ |
| C. C. C. and S. L. | [illegible] | Union Pac. | [illegible] |
| do pfd | 87 | U. P. D. G. | 7 |
| Del. and Hud. | [illegible] | Wabash | 7 |
| Del. L. and W. | [illegible] | do pfd | 19⅛ |
| D. and R. G. | 12 | W. and L. E. | [illegible] |
| do pfd | [illegible] | do pfd | 10½ |
| Erie new | 13 | Adams Ex. | 100 |
| do 1s pfd | 35 | Amer. Ex. | 125 |
| Ft. Wayne | 169 | United States | 40 |
| Gt. Nor. pfd | 175 | Wells Fargo | 122 |
| Hock. Val. | [illegible] | A. Cot. Oil | 21½ |
| Illinois Cent. | 104 | do pfd | 73½ |
| Lake E. and W. | [illegible] | Amer. Spirits | 13¼ |
| do pfd | 71¼ | do pfd | 38 |
| Lake Shore | 193 | Amer. Tob. | 118½ |
| Lou. and Nash. | 52½ | do pfd | 120 |
| Man. L. | [illegible] | Peoples Gas | [illegible] |
| Met. Traction | 160 | Cons. Gas | 196 |
| Mich. Cent. | 104 | Com. Cable | 160 |
| Minn. and S. L. | 27 | Col. F. and I. | 21 |
| do 1s pfd | 89 | do pfd | 90 |
| Mo. Pac. | 35⅝ | Gen. Elec. | 38 |
| Mob. and O. | 28 | Illinois Steel | 56⅞ |
| M. K. and T. | 11 | L. Cl. de Gas | [illegible] |
| do pfd | 33 | Lead | 34 |
| N. Alb. and C. | [illegible] | do pfd | 103½ |
| do pfd | 30 | Nat. Lin. Oil | 15½ |
| N. J. Cent. | 95 | Ore. Imp. | 23 |
| N. Y. Cent. | 115 | Pac. Mail | 29⅞ |
| N. Y. C. and S. L. | 12 | Pull. Palace | 193 |
| do 1 pfd | 67 | Silver Cer. | [illegible] |
| do 2d pfd | 30 | S. Rope and T. | 6½ |
| Northwest | [illegible] | Sugar | 130 |
| North Am. Co. | [illegible] | do pfd | 111 |
| North. Pac. | [illegible] | T. C. and I. | 27 |
| do pfd | 66 | U. S. Leather | 7¼ |
| Ont. and W. | 15 | do pfd | 65½ |
| Ore. Nav. | 50 | U. S. Rubber | 21 |
| Ore. S. L. | 28 | do pfd | [illegible] |
| Pittsburg | 170 | West Union | [illegible] |
| Reading | 19½ | C. and N. W. | 125¾ |
| Rock Island | 106⅝ | R. G. W. | 27 |
| S. L. and S. F. | 7¾ | do pfd | 67 |

### New York Money Market.

New York, June 25.—Money on call steady, 1@1½ per cent, last loan, 1½.

Prime mercantile paper, 3@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85½ for demand and at $4.85@4.85½ for 60 days.

Posted rates, $4.85@4.86½ and $4.86@4.87.

Commercial bills, $4.83.

Silver certificates, 59@60.

Bar silver, 59¼.

Mexican dollars, 45¾.

State bonds, dull.

Railroad bonds, strong.

Government bonds, strong. New 4s, reg. 124½, coupon, 124½; 4s reg., 110; coupon, 111, 2s reg. 95; 5s reg. 111½; coupon, 111½; Pacific 6s of '99, 101½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s reg. | 124½ | N. J. C. 5s | 111½ |
| do coup. | 124½ | N. Car. 6s | 126 |
| U. S. 4s | 110 | do 4s | 100 |
| do coup | 111 | North Pac. 1s | [illegible] |
| do 2s | 95 | do 3s | [illegible] |
| U. S. 5s reg. | 111½ | do 4s | [illegible] |
| do coup | 111½ | N. Y. C. and S. L. | [illegible] |
| District 3 65s | 115 | Nor. and W. | 121 |
| Ala. class A | 110 | North. Cons. | 142 |
| do B | 105 | do deb. 5s | [illegible] |
| do C | 90 | O. Nav. 1s | 116 |
| do Cur. | 90 | O. Nav. 4s | 95¼ |
| Atchison 4s | 93½ | O. S. L. 6s | 126 |
| do adj. 4s | 67 | O. S. L. 5s | 107 |
| Can. So. 2s | 108½ | Ore. Imp. | 114 |
| C. and N. P. | [illegible] | do 5s | 60½ |
| C. and O. 5s | 111½ | Pac. 6s of 95 | 101½ |
| C. H. and D. | 107½ | Reading 4s | [illegible] |
| D. and R. G. 1s | 106½ | R. G. W. 1s | 90 |
| D. and R. G. 4s | 94½ | S. L. and I. M. | 95½ |
| East Tenn. 1s | 107½ | S. L. and S. F. | 120 |
| Erie 4s | 71½ | St. P. Con. | 143 |
| F. W. and D. | 74 | S. P. C. and P. | 120½ |
| Gen. Elec. 5s | 103 | do 5s | 116½ |
| G. H. and S. A. | 105 | So. Ry. 5s | [illegible] |
| do 2s | 102 | S. Rope and T. | 70 |
| H. and T. C. | 110 | T. new set 3s | 91 |
| do con. 6s | 101 | Tex. Pac. 1s | [illegible] |
| Iowa C. 1s | 101 | do 2s | [illegible] |
| La. Con. 4s | 100 | U. P. D. G. | [illegible] |
| L. and N. Uni. | 90 | Wabash 1s | 110½ |
| Missouri 6s | 100 | do 2s | [illegible] |
| M. K. T. 2s | 63¼ | West Shore 4s | 110 |
| do 4s | [illegible] | Va. Cent. | 71½ |
| N. Y. C. 1s | 118¾ | do def. | 5 |

### The London Market.

New York, June 25.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets here were quiet but firm today. Americans were fairly good. There was a further rise in Spanish 4s today, due to the same cause as the rise of yesterday.

## CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, June 25.—Wheat was strengthened at the start by the reports of damage to crops with which the mail of commission houses was loaded. English cables came a shade higher, and there were quite a number of bad crop advices from the other side. Later the market succumbed to the dullness of speculative trade, and the general impression that such a crop as this season can spare a lot to the bugs and other pests it has been annoyed by and still have enough left to make a bigger crop than was ever before gathered. The early advance was all lost and prices left off under last night close. Beerbohm's estimated world's shipments of wheat and flour to Europe this week was 9,200,000 bushels. Exports from both coasts of this country were 3,5[illegible],000 bushels against 2,1[illegible],000 bushels the corresponding week in 1897.

Better crop prospects incident to the improved weather depressed corn, but it rallied later.

Oats sagged with corn.

Provisions held firm and were a shade higher at the close than yesterday.

| Articles. | Open | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat No. 2— | | | | |
| June | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| July | 72½ | 73 | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| Sept. | 67⅜ | 67¼ | 66⅜ | 66¼ |
| Dec. | 67½ | 67¾ | 66¾ | 66⅝ |
| Corn No. 2— | | | | |
| July | 32¾ | 32¾ | 31⅝ | 31¾ |
| Sept. | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅜ | 32½ |
| Dec. | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Oats No. 2— | | | | |
| July | 23¼ | 23⅜ | 22 | 22¼ |
| Sept. | 20½ | 20¾ | 20 | 20⅛ |
| Mess Pork per bbl.— | | | | |
| July | 9.50 | 9.55 | 9.50 | 9.55 |
| Sept | 9.70 | 9.72½ | 9.65 | 9.70 |
| Lard, 100 lbs.— | | | | |
| July | 5.65 | 5.65 | 5.60 | 5.62½ |
| Sept | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.70 | 5.72½ |
| Short Ribs, 100 lbs.— | | | | |
| July | | | | |
| Sept. | 5.32½ | 5.32½ | 5.47½ | 5.30 |

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Dull.

No. 2 spring wheat, 69@71; No. 3 spring wheat, 65@75; No. 2 red, 78; No. 2 corn, 31½; No. 2 oats, 23; No. 2 white, 26; No. 3 white, 25, No. 2 rye, 44, No. 2 barley, 30@35, No. 1 flax seed, 1.05; prime timothy seed, 2.60, mess pork per bbl., 9.55@9.60; lard per 100 lbs., 5.62½@5.67½; short ribs, sides, loose, 5.25@5.50; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 4¼@5; short clear sides, boxed, 5.65@5.85 sugars, cut loaf, 6.02; granulated, 5.52.

| Articles. | Recp'ts. | Shipm'ts. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 3,600 | 2,600 |
| Wheat, bushels | 2,800 | 25,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 372,000 | 232,900 |
| Oats, bushels | 267,800 | 330,100 |
| Rye, bushels | 700 | [illegible] |
| Barley, bushels | 1,500 | 1,000 |

On the Produce exchange today, the butter market was firm, creamery, 14@16; dairy, 11½@13½.

Eggs—Steady, 10.

### Chicago Cattle Market.

Chicago, June 25.—Cattle—Choice steers, $2.80@2.85; medium, $4.50@4.60; beef steers, $4.15@4.45; stockers and feeders $3.75@4.80; bulls, $2.80@4.00. Cows and heifers, $2.15@4.60; calves, $3.50@7.00, western steers, $4.20@4.70; Texas steers, $3.50@4.77.

Hogs—Fair to choice, $3.87½@4.00; packers, $3.75@3.85; butchers', $3.75@3.95, mixed, $3.75@3.95; light, $3.60@3.87½; pigs, $2.75@3.75.

Sheep—Natives, $3.20@5.25; rams, $2.00@3.40; spring lambs, $5.00@6.85; yearlings, $5.00@5.75.

Receipts—Cattle, 300; hogs, 19,000; sheep, 2,500.

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### Tuesday, June 21.

Senate.—Interest in the discussion of Hawaiian annexation, which is proceeding in the senate, already has begun to flag. Early in the present session the senate debated the question behind closed doors for six weeks. During that time a majority of the speakers were accorded close attention. It is evident from the proceedings today that the senators will not become enthusiastic over arguments which are not new to them. Early today Mr. White (Dem.) of California, the leader of the opponents of annexation, spoke for three hours and a half. His argument was skilful and presented with oratorical ability, but it failed to command the attention of the senators. Mr. White had not concluded his argument when the resolutions were laid aside for the day.

Among the bills passed was one providing severe penalties for the malicious injury or destruction of submarine mines, torpedoes, fortifications or other coast defense.

House.—Today's session of the house was uneventful. Several bills of minor importance were passed.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to the bill amendatory to the acts of establishing a court of private land claims and to provide for the establishment of private land claims in certain states and territories. A bill was passed authorizing the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad to restore and straighten the channel of the South Canadian river at the roads crossing in the Indian territory. Also bills granting to the Cripple Creek Railway company right of way through the Pike's Peak timber reserve; a resolution authorizing the expenditure of moneys for improvement in San Joaquin river and Stockton and Moran channels, Ca., and tributaries thereto.

The house passed a measure amending the existing law so as to make consuls and vice consuls amenable to criminal prosecution and requiring the bondsmen of such officials to be American citizens.

### Wednesday, June 22.

Senate.—Opponents of the annexation of Hawaii again occupied the time of the senate today. Mr. White (Dem. Cala.) resumed his speech begun yesterday, but after speaking two hours yielded the floor to Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) who discussed the resolutions for an hour and a half. Mr. White had not concluded his speech, Mr. Pettigrew taking up the argument against the resolutions merely to afford him an opportunity to rest.

After concluding his presentation of the legal and constitutional objections he had to urge against the resolutions, Mr. White entered upon a discussion of the statements that the possession of the Hawaiian islands was a military necessity to the United States, particularly as the government now had important interests in the Philippine islands. He ridiculed the idea that the Hawaiian group was needed by this country as a half way station to Manila. He pointed out that from San Francisco it was 138 miles nearer to Manila by way of Unalaska than it was by Honolulu. He said that it has been urged that the Hawaiian islands were needed as a defense of the Nicaraguan canal. He thought it much more desirable to defend the canal from San Francisco which was only 2,700 miles from the terminus or from San Diego only 2,200 miles away.

House.—A bill incorporating the National Congress of Mothers was passed when the house met today. The conference report upon the bill to ratify the agreement between the Dawes commission and the Seminole Indians, was adopted.

Several private bills were passed and the house then went into committee of the whole to consider District of Columbia legislation and at 3:12 p. m. adjourned.

### Thursday, June 23.

Senate.—Discussion in the senate of the Hawaiian question was interrupted today by Mr. Rawlins of Utah, with a speech, in which he criticized vigorously the provision embodied in the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill which acknowledges the right of Indians to lease mines and lands on their reservations. He declared that it was a far graver matter than the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, as it would involve the cession to the Indians of the mineral rights in territory exceeding fifty million acres of land, not including the territory of Alaska. He charged that speculators had obtained already leases to much of these lands, and if the provision proposed by the committee was adopted the government would lose millions of dollars.

House.—At today's session of the house, further agreements on the sundry civil bill were reported from the committee on conference and adopted and further conference on the remaining points in difference was requested. A large number of bills of minor importance were passed and 63 pension and relief measures were disposed of, pursuant to the recommendations reached last Friday in committee of the whole. Bills were passed extending the time for the construction of bridges across the Columbia river by the Oregon and Washington Bridge company and the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D., and a bill to pay the owners of the English ship Michaelis $.413 expense incurred in rescuing and caring for the crew of the wrecked American ship Arabia in June, 1895, and a bill directing the payment of not exceeding $5,000 to Verona E. Pollock, widow of the late Consul A. L. Pollock of San Salvador.

Under the leadership of Representatives Cannon and Baker of Illinois, a bill to restore Major Wham to his former rank and standing in the army with all back pay and allowances, passed the house unanimously. Major Wham, who was in the gallery at the moment, received many congratulations from members on the floor of the house.

Upon Mr. Dingley's motion early in the day, the house, at 4:28, adjourned until Monday.

## FIFTY PEOPLE DROWNED.

### Terrible Calamity at the Launching of a Warship.

London, June 21.—During the launch of the British first-class battleship Albion, of 12,950 tons, at Blackwell today by the Duchess of York, a ceremony in which the United States Ambassador, Colonel John Hay, and Mrs. Hay and Lieutenant Colonel Well, the United States naval attache, assisted, the displacement of water caused an immense mass of water to rise on all sides, completely submerging one of the lower stages of the yard and immersing hundreds of people. It is estimated that 50 persons were drowned. Another but discredited report says the warship sank.

The Duchess of York, Colonel and Mrs. Hay and the remainder of the distinguished guests did not see the accident, which occurred at the moment when three cheers were being given for the successful launching, and the cries and screams of the victims were drowned by the outburst of hurrahs and steamer sirens.

The bodies of five men, 18 women and 11 children have been discovered at Blackwell. The Duke and Duchess of York have telegraphed assurances of their profound regret and sympathy. Thousands who witnessed the launching, including the royal party, left the scene ignorant of the disaster.

The staging that was destroyed had been erected for workmen near the stern of a Japanese cruiser in course of construction in the Blackwell yards. It was a light structure about 50 feet long and notices had been posted warning the public that it was dangerous. Despite the efforts of the police, some 100 people invaded the staging, which commanded a good view of the launching. Two great waves completely demolished it, and on receding carried its occupants into deep water. The water was alive with struggling people and floating debris. It was a scene of terrible confusion. The shrieks of the unfortunate people mingled with the cheers over the success of the launching. Fortunately, there was plenty of help near, in the shape of police boats and other craft. The ship builders, with drags, and the firemen who participated, were all prompt in affording succor. A number of nurses who had come to witness the launching were among those engulfed. Some of these, and many others, were revived by artificial respiration. Some were injured by colliding with the debris.

Heart-rending scenes have been witnessed throughout the evening as the identification of the dead slowly proceeded.

The Albion is a first-class steel battleship of 12,950 tons, 390 feet long, 74 feet broad and drawing 25 feet 5 inches of water. She is to have 10,500 indicated horse-power, has two propellers and costs about $4,000,000. The new battleship has eight inches of Harveyized steel on her sides, six inches on her bulkheads and from twelve to five inches on her gun portions. Her armored deck is from two to three inches in thickness, her estimated speed is nearly 19 knots; she is to carry 1,550 tons of coal, her crew is to number 700 men, and her armament is to consist of four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick firing guns and 18 smaller quick-firing guns, with five torpedo tubes.

### Colorado Postmasters.

Washington, June 21.—Fourth-class postmasters appointed today were:

Colorado—Goff, Kit Carson county, Jas. T. Jones, vice J. F. Knapp, resigned; Waterville, Las Animas county, T. E. McNaughten, vice J. H. Murphy, removed.

New Mexico—Tierra Amarillo, Rio Arriba county, Teresa Q. Chaves, vice Wm. Kinderman, removed.

# SPAIN'S FORLORN HOPE

## The Most Varied Cadiz Squadron Is Made Up of Vessels the Fighting Possibilities of Which Are Widely Conjectured.

### The Pelayo, Her Only Real Battleship, Was Constructed under the Vigilant and Other Supervision of "The Admiral Designer," Cervera.



WHEN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR BEGAN, THE DECADENT DONS SAID—

The Asiatic fleet,
The Cape Verde fleet,
The Cadiz fleet.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM?

The Asiatic fleet was smashed by Dewey.

The Cape Verde fleet was annihilated by Schley and Sampson.

The Cadiz fleet—?—?—?

These queries and the answers thereto compel a contemplation of the "before" and "after" of what by courtesy is called "statesmanship" in the land of Castile and Aragon.

In the first place, it is universally conceded that if bombast were trumps there would be no game in the world which Spain could not win without difficulty, and the keen observer cannot fail to be impressed by the superiority of Spain's ministry over our cabinet at Washington in everything that relates to announcements. No matter what fleet she may be equipping or intending to equip, the announcement goes forth that it will be the most formidable squadron that the world has ever seen. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, when it was suggested that our Asiatic squadron would make things very interesting for the Spanish vessels in the Philippine islands, Sagasta regarded the suggestion as so absurd as to be unworthy of comment.

But Dewey went to Manilla, and now there is no Spanish Asiatic squadron.

When what is popularly, or rather unpopularly now, known as the Cape Verde fleet was about to sail it was stated that its sole purpose was to hunt down the Americans and teach them a lesson in naval warfare. Cervera was heralded as a second Lord Nelson, and the impression was sent abroad generally in Spain that if the Yankees would only stop running away long enough to permit Cervera to get one crack at them there would be another tale of Manilla to tell, with the conditions reversed. As everyone knows, Cervera came, was not seen and was bottled up.

Still another squadron has Spain, or at least she says she has. It is known as the Cadiz fleet. The vessels of this group are, as usual, once more announced as the most powerful of their class in the world, and annihilation is again promised to Sampson and Schley as soon as the doughty Admiral Camara shall cast his eagle eye upon them. It is impossible to say what vessels really constitute the Cadiz fleet and whether when they get to this side if they ever do, they will have as many ships as they may start with for there are those of a cynical turn of mind who declare that every vessel fit to fight was sent with Cervera, the self bottler. These cynics further aver that if by any possibility Camara should ever allow his valor to get the better of his judgment to the extent of attempting to measure strength with either the Schley or Sampson squadron his fleet will quickly ascertain the depth of the Atlantic at the point where the engagement may take place. But of one fact there can be no doubt, and that is that Camara's fleet has been advertised better than any group of vessels ever assembled at any time in the world, and here is such a delicious variety in the news sent out from Spain with regard to these shadowy vessels that the matter concerning them is always readable.

From the best information at hand, assuming that the fleet really does exist, and is seaworthy and able to fight, it would seem that the star vessel of the squadron would be the Pelayo, which, by the way, is the only modern battleship Spain has ever owned. The Pelayo, like all the other vessels of the Spanish fleets except those which are rusting away at the bottom of Manilla bay, has so far demonstrated her terribleness only on paper, but in the hands of Americans or Englishmen or men of any virile, nondecadent nation it is probable that the "pride of the Spanish navy" would really prove to be a formidable fight machine.

Technically the Pelayo is a barbe battleship of the first class. Admiral Cervera, who will go down in history as the man who did less fighting in a given time than any naval commander the world has ever known, was responsible for the building of the vessel. He declared that the day had arrived when heavy ships were necessary to withstand the rapid advance made in guns, and in this naval expert's declared that he was correct. He succeeded finally in getting the appropriation, and the construction of the Pelayo was begun about 12 years ago under his immediate supervision. The bribery which seems to be an essential element of everything connected with public affairs in Spain retarded the work considerably, and, although the ship was started so long ago, she is really now not thoroughly complete. The length of the Pelayo is 320 feet on the load water line. She has an exceptionally heavy armament, consisting of two 12 inch, nine 5.5 inch and 18 rapid fire guns of small caliber.

A unique feature of the Pelayo is the fact that she has seven torpedo tubes. She is also equipped with two military masts, has one barbette turret on each side, a modern ram bow, a bridge connecting the smokestacks and two spansons amidships. Inasmuch as her displacement is nearly 10,000 tons, she should prove an almost invincible foe, especially when it is considered that her armor belt has an extreme thickness of 19 inches. But like everything the Spaniards do, she is defective in several important respects. Since the launching many structural weaknesses have been discovered, and besides she is equipped to carry but 800 tons of coal, with which supply she is unable to steam more than 3,000 miles in the fairest weather at her maximum speed of 16 knots an hour. Our naval men consider the Pelayo more like the cruiser than any other ship in the world, and, while they declare that an engagement between the two vessels would probably result in a victory for the latter, they are nevertheless of the opinion that the Pelayo with American officers and men would make such a fight a most interesting one.

Battleships are built for the purpose of fighting hostile war vessels, and consequently the highest talents of constructors and designers are called into requisition to make the type as nearly impregnable as possible. But the many different classes of battleships show that there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the method by which this superiority should be insured. Armor, emplacement, size of armament, distribution, speed and coal supply are points in controversy, and, until two antagonists of supposed equal power shall meet and fight to the death the questions at issue will never be satisfactorily determined.

A "brag" vessel of the Cadiz fleet is the armored cruiser Emperador Carlos V, the second largest ship in the Spanish navy, with a displacement of 9,325 tons, a length of 380 feet and a belt of armor of an extreme thickness of ten inches. She can steam, on paper at least, at the rate of 20 knots an hour. Her armament is two 11 inch Houtoria, eight 5.5 inch, four 3.9 inch, two 2.7 inch, four 2.2 inch and six smaller guns. She is further equipped with two military masts, the regulation signal yards, three tall, slender smokestacks, two turrets, a ram bow and a bridge above the forward turret. In other words, she is a modern armored cruiser. Her coal capacity is 1,200 tons. The Pelayo was launched about a decade ago and the Carlos V in 1895. The latter has a complement of 555 men, while the Pelayo's crew numbers 660. It is difficult to conjecture whether the Carlos is of any great value. She was constructed for the shipbuilding firm of Vega Murguia of Cadiz, which built the gunboat Filipinas, afterward officially declared to be worthless.

In the United States navy are two armored cruisers very similar to the Carlos V, the Brooklyn of 9,200 tons and the New York, of 8,200. The former is much the better ship. She carries eight 8 inch and twelve 5 inch guns to the New York's six 8 inch and twelve 4 inch. The armor of the New York—four inches on the sides and ten inches on the turrets—is thicker than the three and eight inches of the Brooklyn but the latter's protection is more modern. The Oregon, the Indiana and the Massachusetts carry each the tremendous armament of four 13 inch, eight 8 inch and four 6 inch guns. In the way of protection the thickest side armor is to be found in a partial belt protecting only the vitals of the ships. This armor, of harveyized nickel steel, is 18 inches thick. The big guns, more than a foot in diameter of bore, are mounted in 17 inch steel turrets, and the 6 inch battery is protected by five inches of the same metal.

With the Cadiz squadron is or will be, if not, the "protected" cruiser Alfonso XIII, which is a ship of 6,000 tons displacement, a length of 330 feet and a speed of 20 knots an hour under forced draft. She has a battery of four 7.8 Hontoria, six 4.7 inch, six 2.2 inch rapid fire, six 1.1 inch and three smaller guns. Her normal coal supply is 1,200 tons. She is of medium armament and is absolutely unprotected, despite her classification. She has two military masts, two large smokestacks, a high bridge, and two of her guns are placed forward of the bridge behind shields. She has a steel deck, ranging from three to five inches in thickness. But the ship is weak. Her hull can be penetrated by guns of small caliber, and she is consequently worthless against battleships.

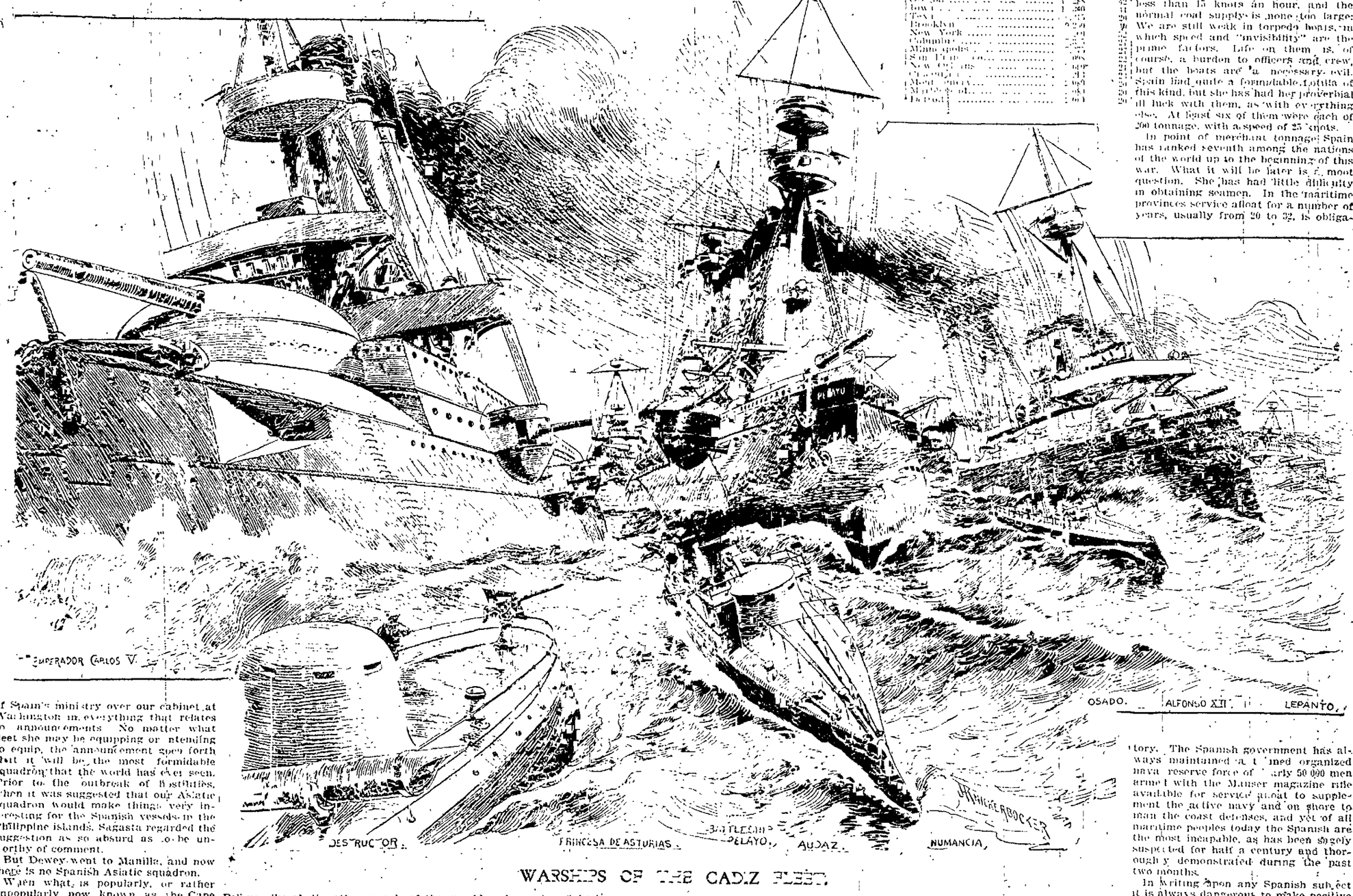
A larger vessel than the Alfonso XIII, but still even less effective, is the Numancia. She is nearly 345 feet long and is classed by courtesy as a battleship, though the Spaniards call her "a broadside ship." She is really an old frigate, with a displacement of 7,305 tons and an armor belt from 5 to 5½ inches. Her armament consists of eight 10 inch Armstrong, seven 8 inch, one 7.8 inch Hontoria and eight smaller guns. The last advices from abroad were that she was to receive new machinery and six 6.2 inch rapid fire and six 4.7 inch Hontoria guns. She is a full rigged three masted ship of antiquated model, with one short smokestack just forward of the mainmast. In reality she is an old cruiser which her people have vainly endeavored to transform into a modern war vessel. Her speed is only eight knots an hour, though it has been often alleged that she could make 13 knots. Her coal supply is 1,100 tons.

From our standpoint the Lepanto need not even be considered in estimating the strength of the Cadiz fleet. The Lepanto is a cruising ship of 1,826 tons displacement, with no armor belt and only a steel covering of 1.75 inches along her decks. She can make 20 knots an hour and has a normal coal supply of 1,100 tons. Her length is 318 feet. Her armament is four 7.8 inch Hontoria, six 4.7 inch rapid fire, six 6 pounders, four 3 pounders and three Maxim guns. She has two masts with signal yards and a bridge top. Two large smokestacks, a bridge forward above the main structure and carries two guns forward under the bridge behind shields. It is said that while the Lepanto is able to get about she would, barring a accident, fall an easy victim to the least formidable of our cruisers, as she has never been thoroughly completed.

The Dona Maria de Molina is a torpedo gunboat 175 feet long, with a displacement of 800 tons. She carries two 4.7 inch Hontoria rapid fire, four 1.5 inch and two Maxim guns. With a normal coal supply of 20 tons she can make 20 knots an hour. She has two signal masts, two tall and slender smokestacks and cups and a bridge a formidable vessel surely for a gunboat. Her companion is the Destructor, with a displacement of 458 tons, a length of 191 feet, a speed of 20 knots an hour and a coal supply of 100 tons. She carries 4.7 inch, while the Molina has just three as many. She has an additional equipment of three masts, no yards, a high bridge and two smokestacks. Her armament is one 3.5 inch, four 6 pounders, rapid fire and four Maxim guns. This vessel was built by the house of Gibrico of Ferrol, which constructed other gunboats that have been declared useless.

And against this fleet we have:

| | Displacement. | Guns. |
|---|---|---|
| Indiana | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Massachusetts | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oregon | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iowa | [illegible] | 240 |
| Texas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Brooklyn | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Columbia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Minneapolis | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| San Diego | [illegible] | 98 |
| New Orleans | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Montgomery | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marblehead | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Detroit | [illegible] | [illegible] |




WARSHIPS OF THE CADIZ FLEET.

Besides these we have four heavy monitors and a number of less effective fighting vessels in Cuban waters, many of which would be matches for the lighter ships of the Cadiz squadron.

In other words, we have four or five times the force necessary to utterly extinguish this last remnant of Spain's display. The remainder of our warships, cruisers, gunboats, monitors, torpedo boats and auxiliary cruisers it is not necessary to mention. We have those enumerated in the preceding table to spare for the reception of the Cadizers whenever the fleet desires to come our way, or if they are inclined to intrude into the bay of Manilla there is awaiting them in those historic waters a naval force superior to their boasted squadron. We even have a third section, consisting of the Holland submarine vessel, the Baltimore Plunger and other diving conundrums, that might in themselves be sufficient to cope with what is left of Spain's naval force. Like mines and anchored or dirigible torpedoes, their chief service is supposed to consist in defensive rather than in aggressive warfare. But the inventor of the Holland claims the ability to destroy an entire fleet with his boat, and these "under the water" vessels may be the advance guard of a new era, warning floating castles of steel that their days are numbered for inshore fighting. Then there are our dynamite cruisers, the Vesuvius and the Buffalo, and the protected cruisers Philadelphia, Chicago and Newark, that have been undergoing extensive alterations and are now ready for active service. It is like piling a mountain on an ant hill. The discrepancy is pitiful.

A half dozen of our larger ships would be an overwhelming match for the Spaniards, even if they were as expert as our American seamen in handling the great cannon, but Spain has always made a farce at the guns. In the war with Chile and Peru 34 years ago they at one time fired three broadsides from the frigate Allemanera against a Peruvian brick fort at Callao, and not a shot took effect, and yet then with the Numancia, that carried 56 guns, their fleet was regarded as one of the most powerful ever assembled. These practices has always been wretched, their execution ludicrous. It has ever been the laughing stock of the world.

All Spain's sea exploits have been attempted with "armadas." They have sallied forth in splendor and returned in shreds and patches. Spain has had strangely bad luck with her ships.

When the news from Trafalgar in 1805 reached Madrid, a pious patriot ascribed the disaster to heaven's wrath at the iniquity of the French alliance. "Or else," exclaimed the poet Lorilla, "the spirits of the ocean have taken this opportunity to avenge the betrayal of their secrets," which was regarded as a clever allusion to the discovery of the new world.

"Oh, that's all right, admiral, I cannot blame you for the consequences of a gale," said Philip II when the Duke of Medina y Sidonia returned with a lot of wrecks and excuses from that bombastic attempt to invade and destroy England in 1588, the fair weather failures being left unmentioned between them by mutual consent.

There are some deficiencies in our navy, as is unreservedly acknowledged. The speed of our vessels generally is less than 15 knots an hour, and the normal coal supply is none too large. We are still weak in torpedo boats, in which speed and "invisibility" are the prime factors. Life on them is, of course, a burden to officers and crew, but the boats are a necessary evil. Spain had quite a formidable flotilla of this kind, but she has had her proverbial ill luck with them, as with everything else. At least six of them were each of 200 tonnage, with a speed of 25 knots.

In point of merchant tonnage Spain has ranked seventh among the nations of the world up to the beginning of this war. What it will be later is a moot question. She has had little difficulty in obtaining seamen. In the maritime provinces service afloat for a number of years, usually from 20 to 32, is obligatory. The Spanish government has always maintained a trained organized naval reserve force of nearly 50,000 men armed with the Mauser magazine rifle available for service afloat to supplement the active navy and on shore to man the coast defenses, and yet of all maritime peoples today the Spanish are the most incapable, as has been amply suspected for half a century and thoroughly demonstrated during the past two months.

In writing upon any Spanish subject it is always dangerous to make positive statements, especially when, as in the present case, the sources of information are all Spanish. The dons nationally are not celebrated for being aggressively truthful, and in a matter like the announcement of the strength of a more or less problematical fleet it is excessively improbable that they would even suggest the real facts.

They declare that the Vitoria is also attached to the terrible Cadiz squadron. Even though this be true, there is nothing in the announcement to cause Sampson and Schley to fear for the safety of the vessels under their command. The Vitoria is almost a sister ship of the Numancia. In this country she would be used as a schoolship or something of the sort, but the Spaniards ostentatiously dub her a "broadside" vessel and calmly wait for their enemies to tremble at the vagueness and the suggested possibilities of the designation. In reality it simply means that the Vitoria's long suit is broadsides, and if she should ever be called upon to fire at an approaching foe from astern or a fleeing one ahead she would be found wanting.

Besides the Vitoria the Spanish assert that the Cadiz squadron also contains any number of torpedo boats and destroyers, to say nothing of several converted cruisers and the Alfonso XII, of the fighting value of which no one appears to have the slightest conception.

But, apart from the make up of the vessels, what manner of man is this Admiral Camara who is to annihilate the powerful Cuban fleet which Uncle Sam in his blind fatuity appears to regard as invincible, at least so far as Spain is concerned? How did Camara rise to his present exalted position? Was it through the impetus of real merit, which will not be denied, or was his advancement due to some sort of "pull" with the powers?

These are important points at the present time, for it is conceded that as much depends in modern naval warfare upon the ability of the commander as upon the quality of the ships and the formidableness of their armament.

Admiral Camara comes of naval stock. His father was a captain in the Spanish navy, and his mother was an English woman named Livermore. Therefore, according to the Spanish method of nomenclature, his full name is Manuel de la Camara y Livermore. Manuel entered the naval academy at San Fernando in 1851, when he was but 13 years of age. Cervera, by the way, graduated from the same institution in that year. Camara was a bright pupil and completed his course of instruction in the minimum of four years. He was immediately sent with an expedition to Morocco, where he behaved in a manner which won the commendation of his superior officers. He became a first lieutenant in 1863 and a captain in 1871.

Camara has for years been held up in Spain as the finest type of the naval officer, and it is announced with suspicious frequency that his promotion was due to merit, but it is a fact nevertheless that he was one of the most ardent advocates of the bestowal of the crown upon Alfonso XII, the father of the present, puny little monarch. Naturally Camara did not suffer because of this attitude when Alfonso finally ascended the throne. He is one of the most ardent monarchists in Spain, and it is safe to assert that no man in the navy has the confidence of the royal family to so great an extent as Camara. But, judged from American standards, it would be difficult to tell what Camara has done to warrant the statement that he is a great naval commander except to live and be advanced a peg every time a man above him in the service has either died or resigned. In short, Dewey and Sampson and Schley need have no fear for their laurels because of the fact that Camara may think he wants to do something for Spain.

WILLIAM J. RUDOLPH.

## The Cities of San Juan.

San Juan, the last word being pronounced "ouawn," preceded by an almost unexplainable nasal intonation and meaning in Spanish St. John, is a favorite name for towns in the West Indies and Central and South America.

San Juan de Baptista is the capital of Puerto Rico, but is not on the island itself, as is generally supposed, being located on a small islet off the north coast. It has a population of 30,000, with well lighted streets that are regularly laid out and kept in good order. The public buildings are the old government house, the royal military hospital, an arsenal, a city hall, a custom house, a large cathedral, a bishop's palace and a seminary. Several fine castles are now used as barracks, and there are in addition many benevolent institutions, primary schools and a college said to contain a superior library.

The port, though one of the most important in the Antilles, is difficult of access, and a fleet inside its harbor would have especial difficulty in gaining egress to the open sea if its passage was disputed. There is no better place to "bottle up" an enemy's flotilla, for the entrance is a marine Thermopylæ.

San Juan del Nicaragua, also known as San Juan del Norte (St. John of the North), in contradistinction to San Juan del Sur, across the country on the Pacific coast, and familiarly called Greytown is the principal port of Nicaragua on the eastern side. It is located on a promontory near the mouth of the river San Juan, in the Caribbean sea. The houses, which are almost universally two stories in height, are in a state of decay, for the harbor within the past 40 years has become nearly choked up with sand, and the former commercial prestige of the place has passed away.

In 1848 it was occupied by a British force, as belonging to the Mosquito Coast, a territory claimed by Great Britain. It became prominent as the terminus of the Nicaragua transit in 1853, when its inhabitants organized an independent government, and the section was secured to Great Britain by treaty in 1860. Six years previous, in 1854, a naval force of the United States bombarded the city, charging that the inhabitants had infringed upon the rights of the transit company.

So the two leading San Juans in the western hemisphere have felt the power of Uncle Sam's naval guns.

## Rapid Fire Guns.

Few people really understand the difference between the "rapid fire" or "quick firing" guns and the "slow fire" breech loaders. The distinction is not by any means one alone of size, for the rapid fire guns have been extended from 1 pounder projectiles to 4, 5 and 6 inch guns, throwing 100 pound shells.

The essential difference between them is the method of loading. Instead of opening the breech and inserting the projectile and powder separately, the latter in a bunting bag, the ammunition for the machine guns is now prepared as for small arms.

The ball, powder and firing primer are united, the powder being inclosed in a metallic case attached to the shot, the primer being in the center of the base of this case.

There are a number of types of rapid fire guns, differing in the manner in which this fixed ammunition is fed to the gun and fired. The 6 pounder rapid firers of the Hotchkiss, Driggs-Schroeder, Maxim, Nordenfeldt and Sponsel types can discharge 20 to 25 shots per minute with accuracy. Without attempt at accuracy the rate can be increased to from 30 to 35 shots per minute. With 5 inch rapid fire guns, or 70 pounders, 16 shots have been fired in five minutes.

## A MARTIAL STRAY.

General Wolseley, who is himself an Irishman, says that General Sir Herbert Kitchener is an Irishman and "the most rising soldier in Europe."

Victor Hugo, if living, would be out of a sympathy with the journals and people of his native country in their newly found admiration for Spain. In a letter written in 1867 he said, "Spain out of America—that must be the great aim and duty of all American citizens."

Charles Boone of Dayton, O., who has been appointed to Annapolis as a cadet, was the only one of 50 applicants who did not have recommendations from wealthy men. For years he supported himself and his mother and at the same time gained a good education by selling papers in his native city.

On the day of the naval battle at Manilla there was but one George Dewey. Since the news of the victory reached us there are George Deweys in all parts of the country, and the crop of American baby boys so named shows no sign of curtailment.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins university has posted this bulletin: "Any student of this university entering the military or naval service of the government at this crisis will do so without any detriment to his standing in the university and will have the best wishes of his teachers and associates."

A recent christening at Camp Ramsay, where the Minnesota volunteers were mustered, was performed by a private in the ranks, the Rev. John Dallam of Excelsior, Minn. He was the rector of an Episcopal church at that place and entered the ranks because his application for the chaplaincy of the regiment was made too late.

At this time it is interesting to note that the first war correspondent was George Burrow, who was in Spain in 1839 when it was being invaded by Don Carlos. Burrow represented the London Morning Herald, which was one of the leading Conservative papers. The first special war correspondent was William Howard Russell, sent to the Crimea by the London Times.

This is an off year with the sea serpent along the New England coast. The competition of Spanish warships has driven him out of business.

### TWO GOOD NOVELS.

It is really remarkable how D. Appleton & Co. manage to keep up the standard of their Town and Country Library. The familiar chocolate cover is getting to be a pretty sure proof of a good story, and as a rule the reader who buys one of these books can rely on getting something interesting and well written even if it is not always of positive value.

Two of the recent books of the series are before us for review. The first of these, "John of Strathbourne," we considered to be an exceptionally well-written story. It is the one which ran as a serial in the Argosy, and which was for a time one of the best features of that always interesting magazine. From the beginning to the end of the book there is not a dull page, and the reader's interest is held without any lapse. The story is of a foundling who turns out to be an English nobleman and who through his own force of character and his ability to do things for himself and for others, succeeds in getting the love of a young lady of French aristocracy. The scene is laid in France in the early part of the sixteenth century and the incidents of the book are of the most romantic character.

The other volume in the series is of an entirely different nature. It is entitled "Materfamilias," and is written by Ada Cambridge. The scene is laid in Australia, and it narrates the rather ordinary incidents of a family in a most matter of fact yet pleasing manner. The most characteristic feature of the style is a seeming unconsciousness by which the supposed narrator exposes her own motives while at the same time appearing to set forth a quite different purpose for her actions. There is hardly anyone who could read this story without feeling that the characters in it, if not actually drawn from real life, bear the closest resemblance to the people one meets every day. The author is evidently a close student of human nature and has the ability to put her conclusions on paper in an agreeable way. For a simple story well told in a pleasing manner there are few books on the library shelves which can surpass this new edition to light literature.

### "VICTOR SERENUS."

Works of fiction are rather scarce in midsummer and the reviewer is in some difficulty to choose suitable works as leaders for the season mentioned. Among the more interesting books of recent issue is to be mentioned "Victor Serenus," written by Henry Wood and published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston. The writer is known as the author of "Political Economy of Natural Law" and "Studies in Thought World, "Ideal Suggestion, Through Mental Photography," etc. The thought would naturally occur to one without reading the book that Mr. Wood would be more at home in a scientific treatise than in what it is avowed to be in the section and "idealistic novel." This idea would be strengthened by a perusal of the volume, but that Mr. Wood is a thinker of no little ability is hardly enough to withhold the scenes among which he places his characters. On the contrary the book is strikingly true to history and to the lives of the Romance so far as we know them, but there is lacking in the book the subtle glamour which is one of the most important elements of successful novel writing. Mr. Wood wrote fiction like a student of his philosophy and the result is not entirely satisfactory. It would be unfair to the book to call attention to what seems to be its most prominent weakness without also giving it credit for a great deal of good. To any interested in the life of that prominent Christian hero, St. Paul, or in the time during which he lived, the book will be a valuable one and will give a picture which is strikingly realistic and true while at the same time it is enhanced by a vivid and pleasing imagination.

### "FOR THE DEFENSE."

A detective story is always interesting to most readers and the fact is accountable for the presence in the book market of an immense quantity of admirable trash. In "For the Defense," by Fergus Hume, published in Rand-McNally's Globe Library, the detective is an amateur, and for that reason perhaps the book is not bad enough to be classed with those already mentioned. There is a curious assortment of persons and incidents enough to satisfy the most "refined" in literary taste. An East Indian magician who combines hypnotism and voodooism, is one of the principal characters in the story and she works out her fiendish purposes by the help of an aboriginal "devil stick," which is plainly on the Gorgian model. There is a double murder in which nobody is killed and a suicide which does not result fatally. The villain of the piece is a bold bad man who possesses mysterious powers, and he is defeated by another person who seems to have no special characteristics except an abiding ability to come out on top.

The story of its kind is not at all a bad one, and is diverting for light summer reading.


"Father Anthony," Mr. Robert Buchanan's novel of Irish life, is to be published early in the autumn.

Dr. Nansen's profits from his book, "Farthest North," are said to amount to $150,000. The profits of his lectures have added largely to this sum.

"The Financial Management of a War," by Prof. Henry C. Adams, is the title of a timely reprint from the author's "Public Debts," which is issued by D. Appleton & Co.

It is supposed that Mrs. Craigie's novel, "The Ambassador," will be published simultaneously with the production of her play bearing the same name and embodying the same story.

"Modern Political Institutions" are discussed in a volume written by the Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, of the supreme court of Connecticut. It will soon be brought from the press of Little, Brown & Co.

How old would Thomas Hood be if he were alive today? There seems to be some difficulty in determining this question, since his tombstone says that he was born in 1798, and Dr. Garnett, Canon Ainger and other authorities say that the right date was 1799.

The delightful little editions of the Temple Classics, published by Dent, are to be reinforced by 10 volumes containing a reprint of North's "Plutarch." This is good news, for a Temple Classic is a book of a most lovable size and shape and print for frequent handling.

Somebody who probably owns an edition of Thackeray endeared to him by "time and usage" suggests that for the benefit of those who love old friends a separate volume should be made out of Mrs. Ritchie's introductions to the new edition of her father's books. It is an excellent idea, and it is possible that the publishers may consider it.

Present circumstances lend peculiar point to a passage in one of Victor Hugo's recently published letters. Writing to the revolutionary committee of Porto Rico in 1867 the Frenchman said: "Spain out of America! That must be the great aim and that the great duty for American citizens. Cuba free! I applaud all these great designs!"

James Bryce is writing for the Atlantic a paper on the unity of interests on the United States and England and the Anglo-American alliance. For the same periodical Henry C. Lea—whose "History of the Inquisition" is one of the notable works of the century—is preparing a paper on "The Spanish Character and the Colonial Policy of Spain."

The Century Magazine has arranged for a series of articles on the present war, somewhat in the manner of its famous "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." The series will be entitled, "Battles and Leaders, Places and Problems of the Spanish-American War," and a number of important articles are already promised for it.

Mr. Quaritch says that Mr. Gladstone purchased himself some 35,000 books. A great quantity of volumes were presented to him, the first of these being the copy of Hannah More's "Sacred Dramas," which the old lady gave him when he was a child in petticoats. Gladstone, by the way, was called by Sir Roderick Murchison "the prettiest little boy that ever went to Eton."

The present Baron Tauchnitz is said to be like his father, a man of letters first and a man of business afterward. It is not every so-called "successful" novel that finds a place in the famous library. The firm now employs a thousand workmen, and, although Leipsic is a center of socialism, no strike or disturbance has ever occurred in this great publishing house.

The new book on "The Art of Taxidermy" about to be published by D. Appleton & Co., is by the well-known authority, Mr. John Rowley, the head of this department in the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Rowley is the author of the magnificent groups of moose, deer and other animal in the hall of North American mammals which form one of the most famous features of the museum.

The July Century will open with a story of the Cuban insurgents, entitled, "By Order of the Admiral," by Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity." It will be fully illustrated by Gaudinat. Another story which the Century has in hand for immediate publication is a Spanish-American tale by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, whose book, "Where the Trade Wind Blows," has recently attracted attention.

A correspondent of the London Academy says, apropos of an unsuccessful poetic effort upon "Gordon in Africa:" "The poet had risen to a height of emotion in describing the horrors of Gordon's life in Khartoum, and was suddenly reminded of the religious consolations likely to be present to the great general's mind: Hence the line—a masterpiece—

'The hons were tearing him piecemeal;
but he knew it was all for the best!'"

The leading article in the June Art Interchange of New York is upon "Art Schools in California," by John E. Bennett. The article is illustrated with a number of pen drawings by Miss Isabelle M. Porter and other promising art students of California, and presents a good synopsis of all the important schools. This is the second article upon a California art which the Interchange has printed from Mr. Bennett's pen this year.

The keenness of Gladstone's collecting eye, even in old age, the Athenaeum says, may be inferred from the story told us by a bookseller in Brighton. On one of his last visits Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to our informant and took up a nice book in an old French binding. "What's this?" he said. "Oh, it is a book from the library of Catherine de Medici." "But there's no fleur-de-lis in the top corner," retorted Mr. Gladstone, without a second glance at it."

A great many persons are framing the supplements printed in Leslie's Weekly, from week to week, and hanging them up as characteristic of war pictures of the times. The double-page portrait of Rear-Admiral Sampson in last week's Leslie's was fine, but it is excelled by this week's double-page supplement picturing the intrepid and gallant commodore Schley, as he stood on his flag-ship Massachusetts, during the bombardment of Santiago. This is as fine a specimen of illustrated art as we have seen lately.

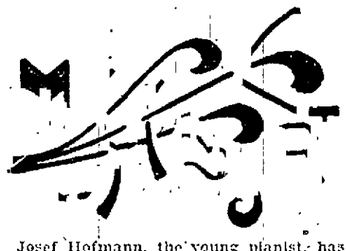
The British museum has lately acquired a remarkable collection of the writings of Marat. It was a gift from M. Chevremont, the biographer of "l'ami du peuple." The collection, we are told, comprises Marat's philosophical, medical, scientific and political works, including the celebrated pamphlets which exercised so potent an influence on the minds of his compatriots, and to M. Chevremont has added his collection of portraits and caricatures of the remarkable man of science and popular agitator. Further, there are seven placards, and a copy of the rarest poster of all "Marat l'ami du peuple aux braves Parisiens," of which the only example known was in the possession of the British museum.

Twenty years ago the weekly religious papers were nearly all big blanket sheets, like the dailies. One after another they reduced to the size of Harper's Weekly and the Scientific American, or even to half that size. It was inevitable that the most enterprising of them should reach the ultimate form, that of a magazine, and the Independent of New York, the most comprehensive of them all, announces that with its first issue in July it will appear as a weekly magazine of the size of the Century. It will have a cover, and usually 84 pages, which will be increased when necessity requires. It proposes with the altered form to maintain its full quota of able writers, and its various editorial departments, covering religious, political, social and literary matter, to which it owes its prominence. I will not be illustrated, except as its admirable series of maps illustrate the events of current history. The price will at the same time be reduced from $3 to a uniform rate of $2 a year, and single copies from 10 cents to 5 cents.

Godey's Magazine for July opens with an article on the "Manufacture of Coast Defence Guns," by Frank Heath, jr. The article is illustrated with many photographs of the latest guns in various positions, the pictures being especially valuable. The article tells all that is to be told on the subject. "Golf's Active Season," by Frank W. Crane, illustrated with photographs of golf players in every position, is a timely and useful contribution to the season's reading; and "A Famous Beauty Gallery," by Amalie Bogislawsky, will please the lover of female beauty with its interesting and charming portraits of the most celebrated beauties of the past. The two fiction pieces of the month are the continuation of Maria Louise Pool's "Golden Sorrow," and the beginning of Agnes L. Pratt's strange tale of "The City Beyond." A short Hebrew love story, by a Hebrew author, Judith Solis Cohen, "On the Other Side of the Jordan," is decidedly quaint and original, and shows how love affairs were settled among the Jews, when "the course of true love" did not run with proper fluency, and several other short tales and some well-selected verse add their charm to the issue. The departments are unusually full of suggestive and entertaining matter.

The complete novel in the July issue of Lippincott's is "Harold Bradley, Playwright," by Edward S. Van Zile. This dramatist is no hack, but a man of marked ability, culture and character; the rehearsals of his play bring to the front a brilliant though previously obscure actress, who proves to be also an original and charming personage. The scene is in New York, and the story is Mr. Van Zile's best work thus far. "A Limit of Wealth," by Frank H. Sweet, deals with a returned Klondiker of modest views. Mary Agnes Tincker's "An Evening in Rome" introduces the Abbe Liszt. "Their Great Crisis," is recounted by Nathaniel Stephenson, is that of three young lawyers. Under the heading, "A National Derelict," Fred Perry Powers sets forth the decadence and obstructiveness of Spain. William Ward Crane writes on "Names of Warships." "Zola as an Apostle of Temperance" is considered by Professor Victor Walker, who, while not defending the great novelist's excessive realism, takes the ground that his work is no less really than professedly that of a moralist. Theodore Stanton presents a somewhat extended list of American "Literary Men as Diplomatists." The poetry of the number is by Jenny Terrill Rubrecht, Mary Kent Davey, Grace Shoup, Carrie Blake Morgan and Madison Cawein.

G. P. Putnam's Sons add to their list for immediate or early publication the following: "A History of the Art of War," the Middle Ages, from the fourth to the fourteenth century; by Charles W. Oman, M. A., F. S. A., fellow of All Souls college, Oxford; with 21 plates of maps, plans and illustrations. A series of publications forming the Munson System of Shorthand, as follows: By James E. Munson, official stenographer New York supreme court: I. "The Art of Phonography;" a complete instructor in the best method of shorthand for all kinds of verbatim work, with the author's latest improvements; new revised edition. II. "A Shorter Course in Munson Phonography;" adapted for the use of schools and for self-instruction. III. "Dictionary of Munson Phonography;" giving the correct phonographic outlines of words and phrases, with careful vocalization. V. "Phonographic Readers;" printed in phonographic characters, with letter-press keys. The next volume in the Hudson library will be "As Having Nothing," by Hester Caldwell Oakley. In the Heroes of the Nations series will be included "Saladin: The Crescent and the Cross," by Stanley Lane Poole, author of "The Moors in Spain," etc. "The Sphere of Science," a study of the nature and method of scientific investigations, by Frank Sargent Hoffman, professor of philosophy in Union college, author of "The Sphere of the State," etc. "Christianity and Anti-Christianity in Their Final Conflict," by Samuel J. Andrews, D. D., author of "The Life of Our Lord upon the Earth"—a work which is said by the Sunday School Times to be "recognized in this country and abroad as foremost of its kind." Mr. Andrews was for years teacher of metaphysics and logic in Trinity college, Hartford. The object of his present work is to point out the anti-Christian influence of the time, especially its pantheistic tendencies as seen in philosophy, science, literature and religion. It is believed that no subject deserves to be more carefully considered by Christian people than this, when there is so much confusion in matters of religious belief.



Josef Hofmann, the young pianist, has returned to Europe after a successful concert tour in this country. His earnings during the brief spring season amounted to more than $30,000. In Chicago he received a large sum from the Chicago orchestra for his appearance, and in New York he attracted large audiences. Several recitals which young Hofmann gave were good and interesting, but the critics say they were by no means phenomenal. A precocious youth giving wonderful promise, and not fulfilling the expectations of the public. Genius repeats itself.

Mr. John Philip Sousa has left New York for a long rest in the country. He says he has had a tedious and fatiguing season, and feels the need of recuperation. It is understood that in a financial sense the season just closed has been the most successful in Mr. Sousa's career. Sousa will not be idle while he is in the country. He has one opera, "The Charlatan," to be completed for De Wolf Hopper, and another one to be written for Kaw & Erlanger for production next season. So his time will be fairly well occupied.

### The Tender.

A dark and shadowy cathredal, gloomy with the dusk of a cloudy day. A day in autumn, foggy and dismal; a fine rain falling, making the atmosphere of the church like that of a tomb. In the choir loft a few small lights burning.

Suddenly the organ peals forth, with its three parts human voice, into the grand crash of a prelude. It grows fainter and more faint, taking up the minor key, and then, the most wondrous gift of God to man, a perfect tenor voice, falls softly, softly, the golden notes trembling and falling, each over each; while every arch in the roof sends back a faint echo to voice and organ, until the church is filled with the interweaving melody, like the delicate tracery of an arabesque. Still the wonderful tenor goes on, like a chime of silver bells. He is intoning the Litany, and as he he comes to the words, "From lightning and tempest, from plague, pestilence and famine," he starts, presses his hand to his side, but still goes on, his voice husky and his face gray with suppressed agony, "from battle and murder," he wavers and sinks down, but still his lips move faintly, and then—the golden voice is silent forever. And the choir, as the truth dawns upon them, finish softly, "and from sudden death, good Lord, deliver us."

A few days later a silent form lies before the altar. The choir sings the "De Profundis," but, echoing softly from the overhanging arches, the congregation hears the golden voice singing, "From battle and murder, and from sudden death, good Lord, deliver us."—John Starr Hewitt, in the New York Bohemian.

Mrs. Bloomfield Zeisler, the pianist, played at the annual Nether-Rhenish music festival, with great success. In London she played with the Crystal Palace orchestra, under Mr. Mann's direction. And again at her second London recital played Saint Saens C Minor Concerto. At every performance she was received with increasing appreciation by the critics.

I believe that in Germany old and decrepit musicians upon their retirement from active service before the public, are given a pension for the rest of their life. Even under these circumstances, with enough to keep the wolf from the door, existence must be prosaic and said to the retiring artist. They become a part of the public, and when the people no longer want them, how tame it must be to live! The sad tragedy that ended the artistic career of William Kosek, the base viol performer might have been averted. A little money could have kept soul and body together until the call came. The following from a New York paper will tell the sad story:

Old William Koseck at one time was of the best known base viol performers in the country. With Thomas and with Seidl he and his beloved old viol aided with thunderous undertones in the music that swept cultured audiences by storm.

He lived well, as all favorites do, and his descent came with age. Eyesight began to fail and friends and positions declined in reverse ratio to his necessities. All through he clung to one friend, and that friend of him—the bass viol.

One night found the old Polish musician in a little rear room in No. 253 East Third street. Neighbors were attracted by the melancholy sound of his instrument, and those who knew said the wierd strain he was playing with unusual skill was Chopin's Funeral march. Idle curiosity prompted some to peer through the door.

There they saw the old musician petting his viol and addressing it in broken terms of endearment. Why should he not talk to it? He understood the old viol perfectly, and for sixty years it had responded to his slightest touch. Satisfied with a passing glance, the neighbors turned aside to their own pleasures and cares.

Then the old man crept downstairs and felt his way out into the street, carrying his viol. "Ah!" said the neighbors, "old Koseck has a job at last."

Half an hour afterward a pawnbroker sullenly scanned the old viol. Business was bad; everything being pawned; nothing redeemed; money all going out; none coming in.

"One dollar," he said.

Old Koseck started as if shot and reached a protecting, shaking hand for his lifelong friend.

"One dollar and five cents."

The Polish musician shook his shaggy gray head.

"One dollar and ten cents."

The owner paused and remembered the crust of bread and the cup of water that held his soul in its shell for two days.

"Don't you see," said the pawnbroker, "I can't sell it and you won't be able to redeem it. Besides, one string is gone."

Koseck carefully felt over the strings. Sure enough some one had taken away the G string, the source of his favorite chords. He received his $1.10, and after reverently kissing his old friend turned away. In his pocket was the G string he had carefully removed for some purpose known only to himself.

The next afternoon boys playing on the fire escape outside Koseck's window laughed at the poor table he had spread—a few crumbs of bread and an empty milk can. Then they saw something that hurriedly brought their elders.

The old violinist was half leaning, half reclining near the door. Something stretched from his neck to the rafter overhead. The old G string had been faithful to the last, and Koseck was dead.

John Burroughs writes in the Century as follows:

I suspect it requires a special gift or grace to enable one to hear the bird songs; some new power must be added to the ear, or some obstruction removed. There are not only scales upon our eyes so that we do not see; there are scales upon our ears so that we do not hear. A city woman who had spent much of her time in the country once asked a well-known ornithologist to take her where she could hear the blue bird. "What, never heard the blue bird?" said he. "I have not," said the woman. "Then you will never hear it," said the bird lover. That is, never hear it with inward ear that gives beauty and meaning to the note. He could probably have taken her in a few minutes where she could have heard the call or warble of the blue bird, but it would have fallen upon unresponsive ears—upon ears that were not sensitized by love for the birds or associations with them.

Bird songs are not music, properly speaking, but only suggestions of music. A great many people whose attention would be quickly arrested by the same volume of sound made by a musical instrument or by artificial means never hear them at all. The sound of a boy's penny whistle there in the grove or the meadow would separate itself now from the background of nature, and be a great challenge to the ear, than is the strain of the thrush or the song of the sparrow. There is something elusive, indefinite, neutral, about bird songs that rather they strike obliquely, as it were, upon the ear; and we are very apt to miss them. They are a part of nature, and nature lies about us, entirely occupied with her own affairs and quite regardless of our presence. Hence it is with bird songs as it is with so many other things in nature—they are what we make them; the ear that hears them must be half creative.

Miss Geraldine Ulmar, well-known in this country as well as in England as a comic opera prima donna, is likely never to be seen on the stage again. Several months ago she was thrown out of her carriage near Twickenham, England, and, sustained an unusually complicated fracture of the ankle. It has never healed, although she has gone through a long series of surgical operations.

Beethoven's Concerto for violin and orchestra, op. 61, D major. Written at Vienna in 1806, where it was first performed by Franz Clement, on December 23, 1806. The artistic enjoyment added to our lives by this marvelous cathedral of the mind, with its open windows looking out into the boundless heaven of beauty and taste, can not be overstated and invites this divine response:

"Falseness cannot come from thee.
Thou seem'st a palace
For the crown'd Truth to dwell in."

The tendency of the realists is to elevate technique to the highest place, thus valuing style above thought, and the method of expression above the thing expressed.

Jean Francois Millet sold his famous picture, "The Angelus," for $100. Twenty-one years later the picture was sold for $10,000. Millett was usually wanting financial help and selling his pictures for little money. The following letter from Millett was written to the picture dealer, Mr. Durand Ruel, of Paris:

"Greville, September 17, 1868.—Dear Mr. Durand-Ruel: I am writing you from our poor paternal home, where I have been for more than a month, and where I would like to remain always. How happy one would be in this beautiful and sympathetic country without the cares which follow one everywhere.

"I left Paris with very little, counting as I did on money that was due me. This money I am still waiting for, but meanwhile I am in the greatest need. My wife, who remained in Paris, is also in distress and causes me the greatest anxiety. I have a number of things under way. In the course of eight or ten days I will make you a small shipment of drawings and water colors, among which I hope that you will perhaps make a small choice. Oblige me, I beg of you, Mr. Durand-Ruel, by making me a small advance, and also by being kind enough to send to my wife, 11 Quai d'Anjou, 50 or 100 francs, if you can do it. I will always be deeply grateful to you for it.

"I count on your great kindness, Mr. Durand-Ruel, and beg you to receive with all my thanks a very grateful shake of the hand. "J. F. Millet.

"At Greville, in the hamlet of Gruchy, near Cherbourg."

Millet died in 1875 deeply in debt. The real life of Millet began after his retirement to Barbizon. The only romance of his married life, says a writer, is the sad, patient struggle with poverty which assimilated his fortune and his mind to the poor peasants around him, and out of his poverty the world is enriched by his stern, yet pitiful representation of the peasantry. He painted the tragedies of poverty, and surrounded these tragedies with the glory of a transcendent nature. He painted early morning with its rosy beams, the quiet and heat of noon-time, the repose and melancholy of evening, the grandeur and mystery of night, and also, the seasons, each in its own special and charming beauty; yet the artist who painted these wonders could not sell his pictures in Paris for five pounds apiece! The picture of "Death and the Woodcutter" is perhaps the finest in sentiment after the "Angelus" and it was refused by the salon jury in 1859. A bronze plaque modelled by Chapu, the sculptor, is placed high on a rock at the entrance to the forest of Fontainebleau. It is a tribute to the genius of this master painter Millet, who lived so many years within the calm and shaded beauty of this far famed and magic forest.

Handel's "Messiah," under the superintendence of Dr. Chrysander, is to be performed within a few weeks at Frankfort, as nearly as possible in accordance with the practice of Handel's own time. Mab.

### The In and Out of Hawaii.

"In Hawaii they have one very unique custom in regard to debt," said Mr O. W. Sturgis of Oregon.

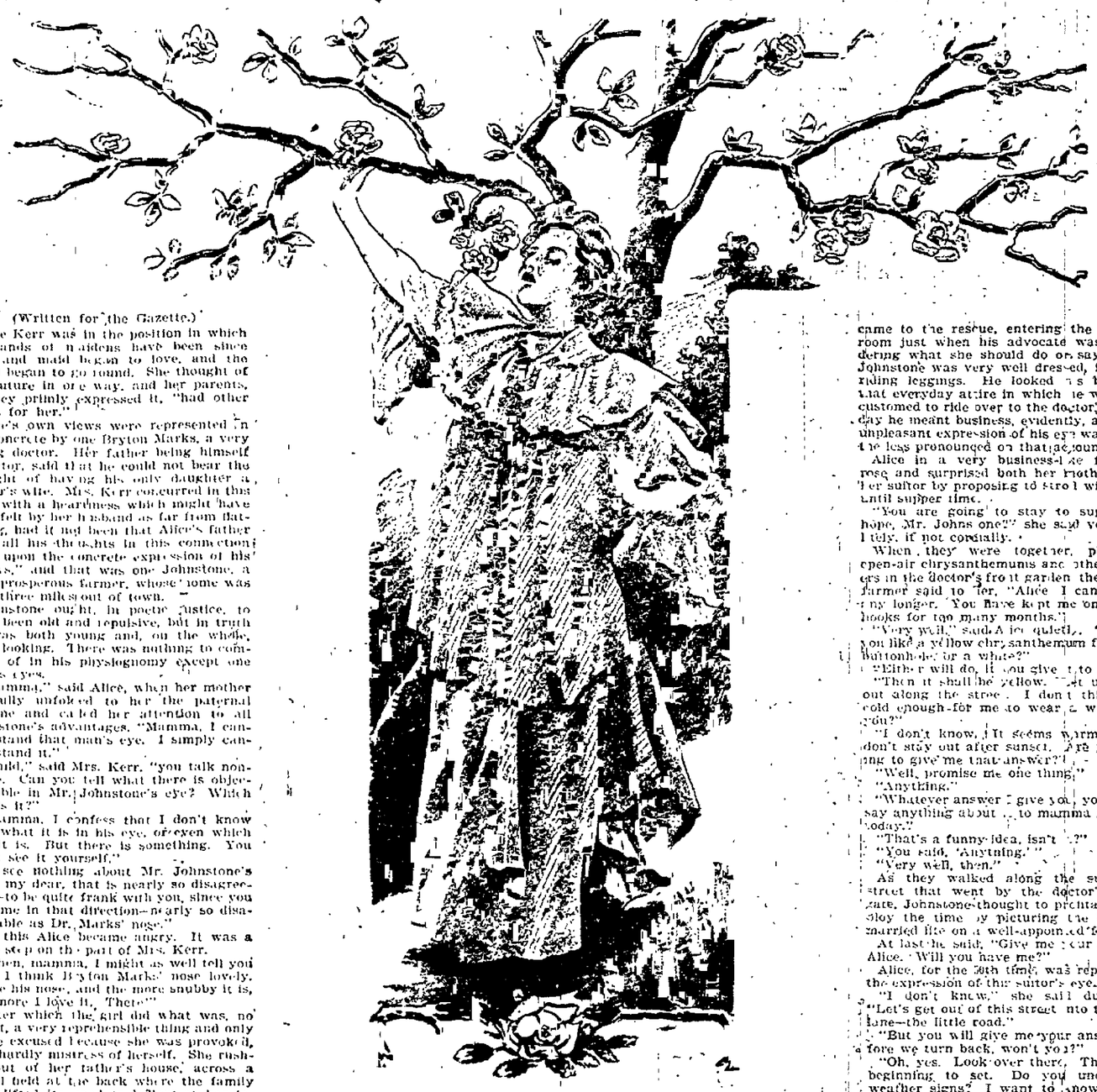
"Any stranger can get credit almost from the time he sets foot on the islands, but so long as he owes a dollar he is not permitted to leave the country. A man who gets hopelessly involved in debt down there had as well make up his mind to become a citizen for the rest of his life—he can only escape by liquidating. This law has always been strictly enforced, but in the event of annexation to the United States the islands may get a new system of laws that will repeal the existing statutes."—(Washington Evening Star.

"Now don't say you went off with my umbrella because it had a hook handle just like yours."

"No; I went off with it because it has a silk cover better than mine."—(Detroit Free Press.

# BY THE SIGN OF THE NAIL.

By Frank R. Sumners.



(Written for the Gazette.)

Alice Kerr was in the position in which thousands of maidens have been since man and maid began to love, and the world began to go round. She thought of her future in one way, and her parents, as they primly expressed it, "had other views for her."

Alice's own views were represented in the concrete by one Bryton Marks, a very young doctor. Her father being himself a doctor, said that he could not bear the thought of having his only daughter a doctor's wife. Mrs. Kerr concurred in this view with a heartiness which might have been felt by her husband as far from flattering, had it not been that Alice's father kept all his thoughts in this connection fixed upon the concrete expression of his "views," and that was one Johnstone, a very prosperous farmer, whose home was only three miles out of town.

Johnstone ought, in poetic justice, to have been old and repulsive, but in truth he was both young and, on the whole, good looking. There was nothing to complain of in his physiognomy except one of his eyes.

"Mamma," said Alice, when her mother tactfully unfolded to her the paternal scheme and called her attention to all Johnstone's advantages, "Mamma, I cannot stand that man's eye. I simply cannot stand it."

"Child," said Mrs. Kerr, "you talk nonsense. Can you tell what there is objectionable in Mr. Johnstone's eye? Which eye is it?"

"Mamma, I confess that I don't know just what it is in his eye, or even which eye it is. But there is something. You must see it yourself."

"I see nothing about Mr. Johnstone's face, my dear, that is nearly so disagreeable—to be quite frank with you, since you lead me in that direction—nearly so disagreeable as Dr. Marks' nose."

At this Alice became angry. It was a false step on the part of Mrs. Kerr.

"Then, mamma, I might as well tell you that I think Bryton Marks' nose lovely. I love his nose, and the more snubby it is, the more I love it. There!"

After which the girl did what was, no doubt, a very reprehensible thing and only to be excused because she was provoked, and hardly mistress of herself. She rushed out of her father's house, across a small field at the back where the family cow lifted its head to bellow at her inquisitively—and into a narrow road. She knew that there was a clump of big elms about 200 yards down that road, and that not many people would be about there at that time—7 o'clock of a summer evening. She knew that there was also a big old-fashioned rose tree such as grow seldom nowadays. She also knew for a probability that the youth with the adorable nose would be hanging about near that big tree.

It was this last piece of knowledge that made Alice's act particularly reprehensible under the circumstances.

However, there was nothing clandestine about the masculine voice that called from the foot of the big tree. "Here you are, then. I thought you'd come this way."

And at the same time a heavy, if well-proportioned, figure got itself upright.

"I don't know how you knew I was coming," said Alice indignantly. "I never told you I would come. I ought not to come here, you know. Why don't you come to the house to see me?"

"I do, sweetheart. But it don't do to come too often. Your papa and mamma don't like me, and they may make it unpleasant for you, if I become too frequent a visitor. Now don't be cross; I have something I want to talk to you about—something particular."

By this time they were strolling together along the narrow road and had left the tree far behind them.

"I see a way to remove the biggest obstacle to—to what we want—I should say, what I want. Look here, Alice, isn't it what you want, too?"

"Oh, go on," said Alice impatiently. "I want to hear your plan."

"Very well, then. I see a way to getting into practice. That's all."

"And the way is——?"

"Simply to get your father's good word. I worked as his assistant for nearly two years, you know——"

"Then you'd have to go away from here?" said the girl, thinking of Johnstone's unpleasant eye, and betraying her feelings by a tremulous voice.

"Yes, darling, but it's only at Crabbeville. I shall be assistant dispensary surgeon. The distance is only 10 miles by road. I shall work only in the daytime, you know."

"And do you think I'm coming out here to meet you at night? Oh, Bryton!"

"No, my sweetheart, I don't. But I may get a day off sometimes, you know——"

After a little pause, Alice said, "I know papa will give you a testimonial. He'll be only too glad to get you out of the way."

This was not flattering, certainly. But it was just what Bryton Marks wanted to hear. He was singularly free from superficial amour propre. He was also—unfortunately, perhaps—indifferent to the good opinion of his former professional preceptor, Alice's father. He knew that Dr. Kerr could not honestly refuse to testify to his ability and general fitness. And nothing was wanting to secure the coveted position but this one strong recommendation from the only man who had intimate knowledge of Bryton Marks' practical worth.

So it was settled between the lovers. And Alice was to say nothing at home that should betray any knowledge of the young doctor's scheme.

The old doctor rubbed his hands and smiled as he sat down to supper next evening.

"So our young friend is to leave us!" he said pleasantly.

"Who, papa?" Alice asked with a reprehensibly assumed air of innocence.

"Young Marks, daughter. I have no doubt in the world but what he'll get the position he's after in Crabbeville. It only depends on my recommendation, as the matter now stands, and he'll get that—as strong as I can make it."

"I'm very glad," said Alice coolly.

Her mother looked hard at her.

After supper Dr. and Mrs. Kerr had a private conference at which it was agreed, not without some demur on the mother's part, that all letters from Crabbeville addressed to Alice were to be burned unopened. The cause of the eligible Johnstone must be upheld at all costs.

Also after supper there was a brief conference at the big tree. It was leave taking, for Marks would have to go over to Crabbeville next day to press his canvass among the directors of the big infirmary.

"You won't give me up easily, will you, darling?"

For answer, Alice rubbed her face against the left lappel of Bryton Marks' coat.

"Suppose they intercept my letters to you? What will you do?"

"I I wait until some evening I find you here." Then the girl's voice was broken by a sob.

"And if I should come over from Crabbeville and not be able to see you alone. It's very hard to arrange those things sometimes. You must come here and look for a nail stuck into the trunk of this tree—this big one. See? That will mean that I have been here and that my heart is nailed to yours."

The next morning Dr Kerr made quite a little speech to Dr. Marks. The elder physician, in handing a very handsome testimonial to the younger, said in substance, "Now, my young friend, it gives me great satisfaction to be able to do this much for you. I have no doubt but that a bright future is opening before you. Knowing the value to you of what I am now doing in your behalf, I have the less hesitation in asking some little sacrifice in return, even though the request I make may have the appearance of—er—of inhospitality."

Dr. Kerr was reputed a good speaker in that neighborhood.

"I feel constrained by circumstances to ask that you will not again visit this house until my daughter, Alice, shall have—shall be suitably settled in life. I believe that the time will not be—er—very prolonged."

"That shall be distinctly understood, sir," said Bryton. And he said to himself inwardly, "Is that all?"

And three months passed away, until the leaves on the tree were turning yellow. Dr. Kerr grumbled that "that young man" had not acted up to the spirit of his bargain. Yet Alice received never a letter from "that young man," nor once saw his face in all that time. But another young man, and a well-favored one too, all but his one unfortunate eye, was constant in his attentions, visiting Alice every other day.

It was late in September when Mrs. Kerr remarked in a casual way to her daughter, "I don't see what there is so dreadful about Mr. Johnstone's eye, my dear. Which eye is it?"

Alice sighed and said, "Oh, I don't know. I shall end by hating both his eyes if this goes on much longer."

After a surcharged stillness of one minute Mrs. Kerr began again, speaking very sadly. "I do wish you could get to like him, daughter. Your two brothers at college." Another pause. "Your father's practice is not what it was." Another pause. "He won't wait much longer." Still no answer from Alice.

"If he should ask you today, or tomorrow, Alice, don't you think you could give him a little hope? You haven't heard from Dr. Marks all this time. How do you know he still cares anything for you?"

Alice came very near to spilling some of the tears that hung on her nether eyelashes. But instead of doing that, she gently lifted her head at this last question and looked her mother full in the face. And the strange thing about it was that Mrs. Kerr blushed and avoided her daughter's gaze.

But the desirable Johnstone himself came to the rescue, entering the sitting room just when his advocate was wondering what she should do or say next. Johnstone was very well dressed, in cord riding leggings. He looked his best in that everyday attire in which he was accustomed to ride over to the doctor's. To-day he meant business, evidently, and the unpleasant expression of his eye was none the less pronounced on that account.

Alice in a very business-like fashion rose and surprised both her mother and her suitor by proposing to stroll with him until supper time.

"You are going to stay to supper, I hope, Mr. Johnstone?" she said very politely, if not cordially.

When they were together, plucking open-air chrysanthemums and other flowers in the doctor's front garden the young farmer said to her, "Alice I can't wait any longer. You have kept me on tenter hooks for too many months."

"Very well," said Alice quietly. "Would you like a yellow chrysanthemum for your buttonhole or a white?"

"Either will do, if you give it to me."

"Then it shall be yellow. Let us walk out along the street. I don't think it's cold enough for me to wear a wrap, do you?"

"I don't know. It seems warm—if we don't stay out after sunset. Are you going to give me that answer?"

"Well, promise me one thing."

"Anything."

"Whatever answer I give you, you won't say anything about it to mamma or papa today."

"That's a funny idea, isn't it?"

"You said, 'Anything.'"

"Very well, then."

As they walked along the suburban street that went by the doctor's front gate, Johnstone thought to profitably employ the time by picturing the bliss of married life on a well-appointed farm.

At last he said, "Give me your answer, Alice. Will you have me?"

Alice, for the 50th time, was repelled by the expression of this suitor's eye.

"I don't know," she said dubiously.

"Let's get out of this street into the back lane—the little road."

"But you will give me your answer before we turn back, won't you?"

"Oh, yes. Look over there. The sun is beginning to set. Do you understand weather signs? I want to know if that means fine weather tomorrow?"

"I believe it means clear, dry weather."

"I wish I was a prophet," Alice remarked, after walking for some distance in silence.

"Weather prophet?"

"Any kind of prophet. Just look how yellow those trees are turning in the drought."

They had reached the great clump on the back lane.

"Can you foretell the weather by looking at a rose tree?" Johnstone asked her, as she began carefully scrutinizing the bark of one particular tree. She was gently passing her fingers down the trunk of the tree and did not answer him for some moments. At last she gave a little sudden cry.

"Ah! Yes, I can tell a good deal from the bark of this tree," she answered. "I can give you your answer now, Mr. Johnstone—once and for all—No, no, no, three times and forever."

Johnstone was too angry then to think about what it was the girl had found in the bark of the tree. He walked beside her back to the house in silence. Then he called for his horse and rode home.

"Wouldn't Mr. Johnstone stay to supper, Alice?" Mrs. Kerr asked in astonishment.

"No, mamma," said Alice.

"Look here, miss," said her father sternly, "I want to know what answer you gave to that young man—Johnstone. You know what my wishes are."

"My answer was, 'No,' papa. And I want to know what you have done with Bryton Marks' letters to me all these three months."

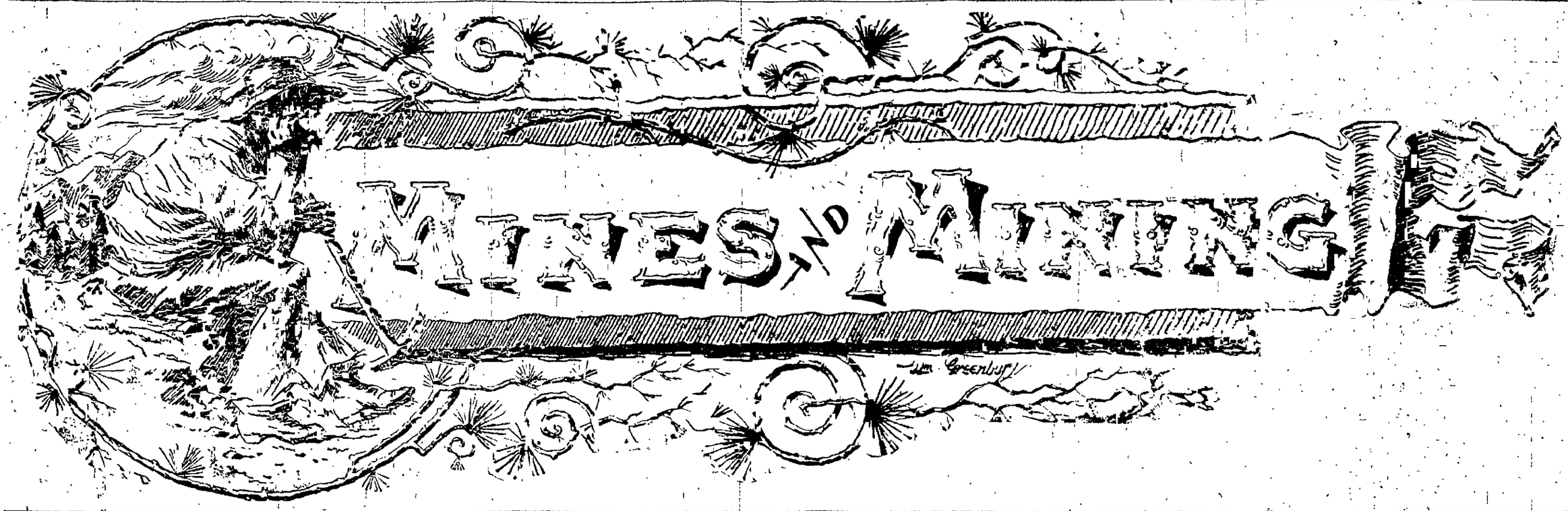
Then followed a domestic scene too painful for publication. There were tears and loud voices.

But what everybody in the town knew was that, next day, Alice Kerr took her baggage and went to Crabbeville, though nobody knew whether or not she went with the full consent of her parents.

The papers next week said that "Dr. Bryton Marks, assistant surgeon of the Crabbeville county dispensary, was married last Wednesday to Miss Alice Kerr, daughter of Donald Kerr, M. D." After that some said that the young couple were starving at Crabbeville, others that they were living very happily.

All this was a year ago, so one can hardly tell now what was true about the reports and what false. But certainly, Johnstone did revisit the clump of trees and afterwards talked of a big new nail that he found in the trunk of one tree.

Equally certain that the Marks will decorate their rooms with rose leaves on their wedding anniversary.




## THE SMELTERS

### The Same Old Story of Great Activity.

### THE SAMPLERS ARE BUSY

**No Decrease in the Production from Colorado Mines — Increase of Wages in the Largest Chlorination Plant in the Country Denotes Prosperity.**

All the shipping mines were busy last week and the same old story of crowded cars, ore bins, wagons, samplers, reduction plants and smelters has to be told. We do not have to go very far to see the effects of the great activity among the shippers, for at the works of the Colorado-Philadelphia company, at Colorado City, (the largest chlorination plant in the country) an immense amount of it is handled and there are always huge piles of it over there awaiting treatment. That the big plant is busy and successful is shown by the fact the men's wages there have lately been subject to a considerable increase. It was a voluntary move on the part of the management, but was not the less welcome to the workers.

Following are a few among the many shipments recorded during the week:

**Anchoria-Leland.**

About the usual amount of ore was sent out from the Anchoria-Leland properties last week. The total amount was in the neighborhood of 225 tons, all of which was a smelting grade.

**Matoa.**

Following are a few of the shipments credited to the Matoa during the past few days: 59 tons average 2.95 ounces in gold per ton, aggregate net value of lot, $2,485.56; 59½ tons, average 2.27 ounces in gold per ton, aggregate net value, $1,486.95; 55 tons, average 2.05 ounces in gold per ton, aggregate net value, $1,155.50; 54 tons, average 2.81 ounces in gold to the ton, aggregate net value of the lot, $2,245.47.

**Gold Coin.**

Over 800 tons of ore left the Gold Coin mine last week. It has been coming out of the chutes and into the cars in almost a continuous stream and the aggregate value is very large.

**Specimen.**

Lessees on the Specimen continue busy and are sending out numerous lots of low grade ore together with one or two assortments of high grade. During the past 10 days or so the following have been recorded: From lease Q, 4 tons of $17 ore, and 4 tons of $13.70 ore; from lease F, 2½ tons of $34.85 ore, from lease F No. 2, 7½ tons of $11.50 ore; from lease P No. 2, 4 tons of $38 10 ore, from lease O, 4 tons of $21 ore, and 7 tons of $12 ore, from lease P No. 2, 5 tons of $12.80 ore.

**Jack Pot.**

The Creston company, leasing on the lower 600 feet of the Jack Pot, belonging to the company of the same name, are doing good work and gradually opening up the recently discovered ore body. From the first 15 feet of drifting on the chute ore to the value of $1,250 has been shipped and there is now a car of rock awaiting shipment one which may have left the mine yesterday. It will run better than $100 per ton and will run up the value of the shipments from 15 feet of drifting to over $3,500 gross.

**Union.**

The following shipments were made by lessees operating on various parts of the Union company's properties last week:

From the Orpha May, 15 tons, value $76.50 per ton; 4½ tons value $53.20 per ton; 2½ tons, value $266.60 per ton. Two shipments to mill and smelter yet to be heard from.

Dump ore: 7½ tons, value $46.40 per ton; 4½ tons, value $17.70 per ton; 5½ tons, value $22 per ton; 2 tons, value $36.20 per ton.

From the Porcupine: 5 tons, value $39.70 per ton.

**Morse.**

Lessees made the following shipments last week from the Morse company's properties:

From the Bird lease on the Wisconsin: 57 tons, value $12.70 per ton; 23½ tons, value $12.90 per ton; 66 tons, value $16.50 per ton; 57½ tons, value $13.20 per ton; 13½ tons, value $36.60 per ton.

From the Colorado City dump: 4¾ tons, value $145.60 per ton.

**Moon-Anchor.**

The shipments from the Moon-Anchor property on Gold hill amounted to 150 tons last week. It was all smelting ore.

**Zenobia.**

Simmons & Co., on the Zenobia, made a shipment of about thirty tons today. The ore was principally of smelting grade.

**Dante.**

F. Hutchins, operating on the south end of the Dante, has cut a big body of ore, of which two feet runs as high as five ounces. The initial shipment will be made by the end of the week.

**Los Angeles.**

The small hoist in use on the Los Angeles is now kept busy hoisting ore ten hours each day. The output will average about 25 tons per day in June and the ore will run from $20 to as high as $70 per ton.

**Portland.**

Work was started this week on the new ore bins for the Portland mine which, when completed, will enable the company to greatly increase its present shipping capacity.

The tonnage for the present month to the mills and smelters will be greater than that of any other month of the year. The production is now running better than 125 tons of ore per day.

**Shurtloff.**

The Parsons lease on the Shurtloff, located just south of the town of Altman, on Bull hill, never looked as well as at present. At a depth of 60 feet from the surface there is a five-foot vein averaging 2½ ounces of gold with little sorting. The vein has a north and south trend and from the shaft where it is opened to the Burns end line, the distance is but 60 feet. It undoubtedly runs through the Burns ground, and it is understood that in the past few days some very rich ore has been opened up on this property.

**Black Belle.**

The Black Belle on Beacon hill is sending out occasional shipments of ore, but nothing like steady values in the chute have yet been encountered.

**Granitite and Violet.**

The Granitite and Violet, situated on Copper mountain, are to be equipped at once with a steam plant. It is reliably reported that the parties working the ground have pay ore.

The plant of machinery formerly in use on the Jolly Tar has been transferred to the Elkton, on Carbonate hill. High grade ore is now being shipped from this mine.

**Goldstone.**

Poverty gulch was the scene of a strike yesterday, or rather that portion of it which lies north of Tenderfoot hill. The Dolphin, one of the Goldstone properties, a small block of which is under a $10,000 bond and lease to the Karr Bros., was the scene of the strike. The lease has not yet seen many weeks' existence and during this time the lessees have been busy prospecting. Float running as high as 15 ounces has been found, and today just through the wash a good vein was encountered, but badly broken up. A shaft will now be started and the lucky miners believe they have a fortune in store.

**Pueblo.**

Langstaff & Co., who are working the Pueblo on Bull cliff, are producing heavily from the mine. The bulk of the ore is of milling grade, but they are making good money from their venture. Seventy-five tons of $35 ore have already been shipped this week and the lessees today stated that they could market another 50 tons before the end of the month.

**Modoc.**

The Modoc is one of the big mines of Bull hill at the present time. The chute at the 600-foot level is not long, but the ore is rich and the pay streak wide. In places between walls there is twelve feet of ore that is good for from ten to fifteen ounces without sorting. Picked samples of the ore show sylvanite in large quantities and assays have been obtained running as high as $30,000 per ton.

**Lucky Guss.**

Very rich ore is now being mined in the 700-foot level of the Lucky Guss. Specimens of the quartz show sylvanite and assays are reported running as high as $30,000 per ton.

**Vindicator.**

Keith & Grube, leasing on the Vindicator, are out mitting at the rate of a car load per day. This ore is taken out in running a drift to connect with the main Vindicator workings and will average about $40 per ton.

### STANDARD TUNNEL

**Ore Breaking Has Begun in the Tunnel—Rich Sylvanite in the Lucky Guss.**

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 23.—The Standard tunnel began breaking ore this morning. This will be good news to every one who has faith in Beacon hill and who wants to see that section of the camp come to the front as a heavy producer. This property is owned by eastern parties, most of them being connected with the Standard Oil company. Little attention was paid to the tunnel when it was first started, four or five years ago. No work was done except what was necessary to keep up the assessment, and later to secure the final. About a year ago when the west slope of Beacon hill had been shown to carry rich ore, the Standard company took an interest in nearly all the property through which its line passed, and began active work under the superintendency of Lyman White. Some months ago the tunnel cut into what was thought to be the famous Orizaba vein. This vein was drifted on for some distance but no values were found and work was resumed in the breast. Just what vein has now been encountered is not known, but it is four feet wide and of good value. Whatever vein it may prove to be, the company has a long time lease on it.

**Lucky Guss Ore.**

The Lucky Guss is now outputting some of the best ore ever taken out in the history of the mine. The property has recently revested to the company after having been worked by the former employes since last February. Since the company has taken possession Manager Henderson has developed an ore level until they are now in very high grade ore. Some of the specimens exhibited are literally plastered over with sylvanite. The shaft is only 700 feet in depth, and the possession of such a body of ore at that depth promises great things for the future of the property. The ore is being taken from the east drifts at the lower levels and the veins seem to trend into Lafayette ground, where very similar ore is being taken out.

### AT LEADVILLE.

**A Force of Men Put to Work Reopening the Down-Town Mines.**

A special to the Denver Republican says that the Home Mining company today placed a few men at work at the Bon Air and Pentose properties cleaning up and making repairs preparatory to starting the pumps. It will take about ten days or two weeks to complete this preparatory work, after which, it is stated, the pumps will be started at once, as the other members of the Leadville Pumping association who are to assist, in the down-town properties have everything in readiness to start up. This is the first work that has been done in this territory since the strike, and the beginning of the new work means much for the camp. Even after the pumps start, which now seems possible in two weeks, it will take at least 90 days to clear the workings of the water.

## LESSEES.

**DOING GOOD WORK ALL OVER THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.**

**There are a Great Many of Them on the Specimen—New Ore Body on Block 5—The Morning Glory Strike—On the Anchor No. 2—Burton & Co. on the Lucky Guss.**

**Lucky Guss.**

Burton & Co., leasing on the Lucky Guss, adjoining the Orpha May, will soon have their machinery in place, and shipments that have been temporarily suspended will be resumed. These lessees have a good quantity of low grade ore and in the short time they have been operating have ready for market several shipments of about one and one-fourth ounce ore.

**Specimen.**

In the same vicinity the Specimen, which is operated exclusively on the leasing system, was the scene of two strikes yesterday. On the Jones lease on block 5 a new body of ore was opened in the level driven at 200 feet, the vein being fifty three and one-half feet in width, and averaging a little better than $40 a ton. The second strike was at shaft No 2, under lease to Canfield & Gumaer. These lessees have been putting down a shaft from the 250-foot level, and yesterday cut a two-foot vein in the bottom of the shaft at a point 285 feet deep, which carries values across its face of $51. A leasing company of Colorado Springs parties operating the Joint shaft, as it is called, are sinking at a depth of 278 feet, and are also getting some ore in the upper levels in which several small but rich streaks are good for occasional shipments. The outlook of the property for making a heavy shipper is better now than ever before.

**Morning Glory.**

Another property that is showing up well in the hands of lessees is the Morning Glory on Raven hill. The main working shaft and various levels are now being worked by four sets of lessees, and all are in good ore. Fix-Superintendent Clegg, who is leasing on the third, or 275-foot level, has recently cut the Ida B. vein in a cross-cut run from the drift at a distance of about 80 feet from the shaft. Two feet of the vein are reported as good for three ounces, while a narrow, richer streak runs as high as $89. Shipments from all parts of the mine will average as high as $40. The water, which bothered the company considerably, has drained off.

**Anchor No. 2.**

The Wardell lease on the Anchor No. 2, where J. R. Wardell recently lost his life, has been taken in charge by Oscar Lamprian, and yesterday the working force was increased. The lease will now be worked actively for the remaining term of its existence. There is a good body of ore opened up, as well as a four-inch streak of sylvanite ore running as high as $1,000 a ton. A shipment was ready the day Wardell lost his life, and 10 tons will be marketed the end of the week.

**Wisconsin.**

Another strike has been recorded this week on the Wisconsin claim, on the north slope of Battle mountain. The strike was made just north of the main shaft and near the electric road. The shaft is less than 20 feet deep, but a platform has been put up and several tons of mineral are already piled on it. It is said that the ore assays on an average of $25 and the pay streak is four feet in width.

It is an entirely new vein and is considered the most important strike made on the property for many months. The ground is under lease to Miller and Busterly. A trial shipment of 15 tons returned $21 per ton. The screenings and tailings run very high.

### PHENOMENAL STRIKE.

**Made in the Ground Hog Mine at Red Cliff by Lessees.**

The Wood & Henderson lease, from which less than seven tons of ore were returned over $19,000 were shipped last month, is today bigger and better than ever. Even the conservative lessees say the former shipment will be insignificant, compared with the one that will follow. The feet is that Wood & Henderson, on the Ground Hog mine, have the biggest thing seen on Battle Mountain for years, and former rich strikes in the quartzite are duplicated if not eclipsed.

Your correspondent visited the strike on Tuesday and also again on Wednesday and found that report concerning it had not been exaggerated. It is really a continuation and enlargement of the strike made last month. The ore chute from which the $19,000 and over were taken has grown stronger and richer as drifting has progressed, and this of itself would make the base even more valuable than before had nothing else occurred. On last Saturday a close examination of what was thought to be the north wall of the drift at run east and west with the formation and parallel to and about 20 feet north of the main incline disclosed free gold clinging to the stratification. This stratification does not lay flat, as it should but stands very nearly perpendicular. Prospecting the wall was immediately begun and on Wednesday the true condition of affairs was exposed.

Running parallel with the main chute is a stratified mass of quartz about 15 inches thick with three fissures or seams, seams running through it. These seams vary from a mere crevice to five inches in thickness and are filled with high grade gold ore. In places the walls of the seam are literally plastered with free gold in quantities that can be seen clear across the drift—in fact the yellow metal in its native state is sticking out of the rock in careless confusion. Close inspection closes the free gold in fine particles all along the seams at intervals so that no one can say how big the big bonanza is.

In extent present development shows the 15 inches of stratified quartz to be 40 feet long and eight feet high. How much greater it is no one can say, although it is not impossible for it to extend with the chute back to surface, a distance of 220 feet, beside much greater in height. Whether it will maintain its present size and richness is pure conjecture, yet old-timers on the quartzite say the strike has every indication of being the biggest thing encountered in this district in many years. The find even in its present shape is a good sized fortune for the lessees and must be seen to be appreciated.

The ore is mainly of a dark colored iron of a sooty character, while in places it is more of a metallic nature resembling bullion. Specimens showing wire gold in spirals as thick as a darning needle and an inch and a half in length are also found.

Every inch of ground that is not tied up in litigation should, and no doubt will be, worked before the summer is over.

### ORPHA MAY.

**OUTPUT FOR 1898 PROMISES TO BE WELL OVER $3,000,000.**

**Prospects of a Large Increase in Production in the Coming Six Months—Figures for the First Half of the Year Given—A Great Deal of Development Work Being Done—Nelson Tunnel Being Pushed.**

The following figures, giving accurately the shipments for the months of January, February, March, April, May and for the month of June to the present date, and approximating the amount to be shipped for the balance of the month of June at the minimum, show what Cripple Creek has been doing:

**Shipments.**

| | Cars | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| January | 498 | 9,960 |
| February | 410 | 8,215 |
| March | 442 | 8,780 |
| April | 532 | 7,980 |
| May | 416 | 8,320 |
| June (approximated) | 500 | 8,250 |
| Total | 2,347 | 48,505 |

This total of 2,347 car loads or 48,505 tons, figured at the minimum, makes:

| | |
|---|---|
| 12,626,200 ounces silver at 50c | $6,313 10 |
| 4,850 ounces gold at $20 | 96,700 00 |
| 7,405 tons lead at $20 | 511,402 50 |
| Total product for half year | $6,919,215 60 |

The total for the year 1897 was 52,752 tons, or $2,585,520. If the shipments for the balance of the year are equal to the past half, there will be an increase during the present year of 2,753 tons tonnage and $4,334,087 in values.

**Increased Production.**

It must also be taken into consideration that during the first part of the present year the Commodore, upper levels of the Chance and Amethyst and the Ridge constituted the shippers while in the past few weeks have been added the Happy Thought of the United Mines group, the Anthers-Park Regent group and the Solomon and Ethel, with the Bache or mine to follow in a very few days, all of which are expected to not only continue their present output, but to increase. Besides, the Commodore has only been shipping from tunnel No. 3, and in the course of the next 15 days will commence to ship from No. 4 and within the next 60 days will ship from No. 5 level. The Solomon, which has just been put in the hands of men who will push work as rapidly as it is possible to do, and looks fair to rival the Ridge property, which has proved a bonanza. A careful estimate shows that the output for the last six months of 1898 will exceed the first by one-fourth.

The Commodore Mining company is working 250 men, the Chance in the Amethyst 40, Ridge 20, Anthers-Park Regent 25, Solomon 25, Nelson tunnel 25, Creede Co-Operative Leasing, Milling and Mining company 20, Bachelor 8, Rio Grande 6, Monte Carlo 6, Molly S and Eureka 6, Spar district 30, and scattering 25. The outlook for the balance of the year is very favorable for an increase in the employment of men in the Commodore, Solomon, Ethel, Rio Grande, Bachelor, Happy Thought, the Anthers-Park Regent, as well as several small properties.

**Development Work.**

The Golden Link Mining and Leasing company, consisting of D. J. Moffat & Co., is driving a level in the 800-foot station north and is putting in a Lymon air compressor to furnish air and drive air drills. The Creede Co-Operative Mining and Leasing company has built an addition to their mill and have just added two Woodbury concentrating tables, which will increase their capacity to 60 tons per day.

The George T. Picket ranch, comprising 160 acres, which contains a sulphur proposition has been bonded to Wisconsin parties for $7,000, the purchasers paying $1,000 down and being obliged to do $1,000 worth of work within 30 days at which time the purchase price is all to be paid. If the property proves to be equal to present expectations, the company will put in a 10 ton plant and employ 250 men. This property is situated on the Rio Grande river, about 20 miles above Creede. One can pick up rock most anywhere on the ranch which will burn like a match when lighted.

The Nelson tunnel is being pushed at the usual rapid rate and is nearing its destination as quickly as men, money and time will permit. While the output continues to be the same in both the Amethyst and Chance, accidents have at various times stopped shipments from the Commodore including the breaking of the tram rope and a difficulty with the railroad on account of bad car service which has since been adjusted in a satisfactory manner to both parties.

**Homestake Dividend.**

The Homestake mining company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 25 cents per share and an extra dividend of the same amount per share both payable on the 25th instant at the office of the transfer agents. This means a total of $8,896,250 paid in dividends to date.

**Luther Benson.**

Indianapolis, Ind., June 27.—Luther Benson, the noted temperance lecturer, died at Rushville, Ind., this morning.

Washington, June 21.—An original pension of $10 per month has been granted to George W. Grier of Denver.

## WALTER CRY.

**ACTIVE OPERATIONS AT ALL THE SURROUNDING DISTRICTS.**

**Woods Investment Company Prominent as Usual—Pushing the Cameron Tunnel—Ho Hoy, the Chinaman, is Another Prominent One—He Has a Mine Without a Doubt—There is $60 Ore in Sight.**

Special to the Gazette.

Whitehorn, Colo., June 21.—The Woods Investment company is pushing work on the Cameron tunnel, adjoining the town of Whitehorn on the south. A contract for 100 feet of work was recently let and is being pushed in a rapid manner by Elmer Briggs and the McKay brothers. Two shifts are employed at the present.

The Whitehorn News has several columns of patents which are being advertised, application having been made for more than 50 claims. This is evidence that the Woods investment company has great confidence in this camp and its future as a mining district.

**Turret.**

Fifteen men are now employed by Ho Hoy, the lucky Chinaman who recently made a strike in the Thirteen ton. His claim, the Ida Rose, is a mine without a doubt. At 50 feet there is four feet of 50 ore in sight and Hoy has confidence of making a producer out of it. He represents San Francisco capital, being backed by the Six Companies.

There are 8 different properties being worked in this vicinity and all show up well. Some have over 150 feet of development already, which speaks well for a camp struck last August.

**Badger.**

The Columbia Gold Mining and Milling company of the Badger Creek district, is operating their claims, which comprise the Columbia group. A shaft has been sunk 100 feet and a vein ranging in the neighborhood of $22 have been obtained. A tunnel is now being run in which is intended to cut the vein at 500 feet from the surface where the discovery was made. At the bottom of the 100-foot shaft four feet of ore was uncovered and is a heavy quartz with several ounces of silver, the main values being gold. This is a New York company, and Charles P. Millett is manager.

**Cable City.**

Work at Cable City is being pushed by William Snipe and Samuel Schwartz, who are connected with the Oscar Gold Mining and Milling company. Their development consists of a 40-foot shaft, which is being sunk on a three-foot vein of rich quartz. The company will erect a mill when this property is sufficiently developed.

**Salida.**

The Stevens process is being thoroughly tested in Salida by the different parties who are most interested in the bringing of a mill to treat ores in the Whitehorn district. The patentee is now in Salida, having come from Colorado Springs to superintend the tests which are to be made in order to satisfy those who are interested. Much interest is being taken in the success of the new process, by which $8 ores are made to pay a profit to the owner.

### VALKEE

**NO TOWN OR REAL ESTATE BOOM BUT LEGITIMATE MINING.**

**The Big Alice Mine a Winner—She is Now Running Full Capacity—Owned by George W. Crocker of New York—It is Not the Only Mine in Camp—There are 22 Others—The Sierra Nevada is a Good One.**

Special to the Gazette.

Yankee, Colo., June 17.—The Alice mine, was purchased last August by George W. Crocker, of New York, since that time John W. Taylor, manager, has been putting the property in shape to work on a large scale, and remodeling the old mill with new and various improvements. The cable from from the breast of the mine to the mill, a distance of 1,200 feet, the dynamo, and compressor, are all perfected in every detail and are now running full capacity day and night. An air drill is breaking about 100 tons every 24 hours. The ore is not touched by mules from the time it is loaded on the cars in the mine until it is unloaded into the cars ready for shipment to the smelter, all the work being done by automatic machinery.

The concentrators are running better than was expected. A sack sample from the breast showed ore worth $45 per ton. All this work and improvement has been done under the good and efficient management of John W. Taylor at a cost of $65,000. George Crocker is expected this week from New York to inspect the mine which can not fail to please the most fastidious with her perfect workings. Probably the fact that she is a payer will please him still more.

Three more air drills will soon be put at work, two of them will cross cut the big vein, while another will drive ahead; a shaft will also be sunk as fast as the main is developed, the capacity of the mill will be increased until 500 tons a day is reached.

A telephone line will soon connect Idaho Springs with the Alice mine.

**There are Others.**

This is not the only mine in camp; there are 22 others that are taking out and shipping ore within a radius of one and one-half miles from Yankee. The Sierra Nevada tunnel on the northwest side of Yankee hill is worked on a bond and lease by John Comike. He is working five men. The ore taken from driving the tunnel pays for all the expenses and nets the owner $12 a ton profit. He has from eight to 50 inches of this ore, which gives smelter returns close to $100 per ton.

The Ladd concentrator below Yankee hill and in the Cumberland gulch is leased by Charley Stoller. He has finished refitting it with the finest silver-electric plates obtainable and started last Monday morning with a mill full of ore.

The Cumberland, owned by Dickson Bros., is steadily working and shipping regularly from a vein two feet thick. The ore is running higher and the streak is showing up better than ever before on the claim. They are working three men.

**The Lombard Tunnel.**

Dr. Ashbaugh's new tunnel on his property, the Lombard, is up 150 feet. His mill is putting in 10 more stamps and by the time they are in, the big pocket of ore will be cut, which was over three feet in the bottom of the tunnel above.

The Shellback mine, on the same mountain side, is bonded and leased to Denver parties and has now 50 tons of ore out ready for shipment to the new concentrator. This mine is owned by Charles Thompson & Co. The ore runs as high as $80 a ton, carries galena, native copper, gold, antimony and silver.

**On the Rose Mine.**

The Rose mine, on Chesapeake mountain, is under a bond and lease to eastern parties. Five more stamps are being put in their mill. A tunnel is being driven from the east side of the mountain to cut the vein. A depth of about 100 feet will be gained at once by starting on the face of the cliff. The property has paid heretofore and will be put in position to work all winter. They have a large vein of free-milling ore.

We do not want those who may read this article to think there is a boom in Yankee, for there is not. Any one wishing legitimate mining investments who come to our camp find find any of these articles false in general detail, their expenses will be paid by people here. We have no real estate and town boom nor do we wish such a boom. We have six boarding houses in camp and they each have all the boarders they wish. We have no saloons, no dance houses, no gambling hells, and not a single idle man in camp who wishes work. Everyone is either at work on his own claims or working for day's pay. More activity than is shown at present was never known in the camp.

### YANKEE

**RICH STRIKE ON THE LAST HOPE PROPERTY.**

**A Streak of Quartz Encountered Which is Threaded with Wire Gold—Owned by Chicago People—The Richest Thing Ever Opened Up in the Camp—Lots of Ore from the Surprise.**

Special to the Gazette.

Yankee, Colo., June 23.—The biggest strike of the season was made last week on the Last Hope group, owned by George C. Tiley of Chicago, and worked for the past five years by Albert Joyce. He was driving on a small vein of ore which ran fairly well, but the vein was not of sufficient size to be a payer, when a vein was broken into—a vein of white spar quartz one foot thick—which was literally covered with free gold. Everyone who has seen the ore says it is the richest thing ever found in Yankee hill, and one and all are guessing, not how much it will run to the ton, but to the pound. This claim showed some very rich ore near the surface, some assays going as high as $2,000, to the ton, but at 75 feet it seemed to get low grade. With a greater depth and five rock, which he has reached in his tunnel, the values came back two-fold, this proving our camp to be still richer with depth.

The Surprise mine is steadily working their stopes and shipping large quantities of mill dirt and smelting dirt.

The Old Man lode, located half a mile northeast of the Surprise, has an 85-foot shaft cleaned out and has a new whim and shaft house, and a fine body of smelting ore in the shaft which runs from $30 to $70 per ton.

The Plain View, to the north of Yankee, owned by Fred Munk, is taking out good shipping ore at a depth of 70 feet, running $60.

The Gold Band tunnel, owned by George Ferdig, is being vigorously pushed. He is driving on a six-foot vein of $8 ore, and he expects to cut the rich vein he found or sunk on in his shaft, but was driven out by water. From seven pounds of ore taken from the shaft he panned $105.

The Ohio tunnel, owned by John Corrie, is looking better than ever. He is shipping regularly in small quantities. His ore is high grade, running $2 and $3 per pound.

### A $50,000 DIVIDEND.

**Will be Distributed by the Vindicator Company in the Early Part of the Next Month.**

It has been learned on most reliable authority that a dividend of five cents per share will be declared and paid by the Vindicator company next month. This will amount to something over $50,000 in all the amount of stock issued slightly exceeding 1,000,000 shares. The capitalization of the company is 1,500,000 shares, but nearly 500,000 shares still remain in the treasury. When the dividend will have been paid, there will be in the neighborhood of $40,000 in cash also in the treasury.

This will be the second quarterly dividend paid out to Vindicator stockholders, and will bring up the total disbursement to over $75,000. The property is splendidly equipped has very large bodies of high-grade ore in sight, and is making a heavy output. The gross production last month was over $52,000.

**GOLD RECEIPTS AT THE MINT**

**Gain of 26.9 Per Cent. Over First Half of June Last Year.**

Placers located in Park, Lake and Routt counties have commenced to deposit at the Denver branch mint. This source of supply, together with the stamp mills, chemical plants and three refineries swelled the total deposits for the first half of this month to $827,457.66, compared with $653,160.27 in the corresponding portion of June, 1897. The gain in favor of this year foots up $174,297.39 or 26.9 per cent.

## THE SNIDE

### Rich Ore Found on the Wisconsin and Snide.

### WALTER ORE SHOTE OPENED UP

**Assays from Winze was Considered a Fair Sample Give Values of $1020 Per Ton—The Strike is at a Depth of 150 Feet — Profitable Dump Washing on Bull Hill.**

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 23.—A strike that is in many respects remarkable has been made on the Miller lease on the Wisconsin on Battle mountain. The ground in question is being worked by Miller and Bistel and for the past few weeks they have been trenching in search of ore with success beyond their highest expectations. At a depth of 25 feet from the surface they have opened a body of ore that will run $40 to the ton, and it gives promise of holding out and developing into a shipper of no mean proportions. The ore is covered is silvanite in character and is very rich. The lessees are elated over their find and are preparing to erect a shaft house, put in machinery, boilers, hoists, etc., and push development work as fast as possible.

**Bull Hill Dump Washing.**

Dump washing is in progress on Bull hill with considerable success. Lessees of the dumps are working men and making excellent profits over and above the royalties charged. Louis Goldworthy is working on the Chatmacist dump. As is known much rich stuff is thrown over the dump in waste and fine dirt and when the dump-roll is washed, this dirt settles down and is dried and shipped to the mills. Most of this dirt returns from one to five ounces per ton, but Goldworthy has held some worth 15 ounces per ton. It is only a question of a short time when all the dumps in the camp which can be leased will be treated in the same manner.

**Rich Strike in the Snide.**

A strike of great richness has just been made on the Snide, adjoining the great Elkton mine on Raven. The Walter ore chutes has been opened up in the drift of the Snide at a depth of 150 feet. Assays taken from what was considered a fair sample of the vein matter gave values of $1,020 per ton. The importance of these figures cannot be fully comprehended unless it be remembered what a rich find was recently made on Elkton ground adjoining this mine. In the third level of the Elkton the Walter ore chute was found very wide and rich and was followed up to the very end line of the Snide, the ore being as rich and as abundant when the drift was stopped as at any point in the workings, the drift running into the hill. The point where it encountered the Snide line was nearly 700 feet below the surface. The present strike at a depth of 150 feet shows that the Snide has a chute of enormously rich ore at least 500 feet in depth and of unknown range. The Snide is owned by ex-Governor Job. Cooper and Dr. Graham of Denver. They came up today to investigate the extent of their new strike.

### WORKMEN'S SUITS.

**Secretary Bliss Gives an Informal Opinion on Interpretation of the Mining Law.**

Secretary Bliss has addressed a letter to Senator Wolcott giving an informal opinion as to the $500 expenditure required upon mining claims. He says that while an expenditure of $100 in labor or improvements permits the claimant in occupancy for one year, $500 expenditure is required for continued occupancy and enjoyment. While several claims in common may be embraced in the application for patent, survey and notice, a single expenditure of $500 will suffice for but a single claim. Whatever constitutes a proper annual expenditure under section 2324 may unquestionably be treated as part of the greater expenditure exacted by section 2325, and since the former is deemed to have been made upon each of several claims held in common when it is made upon any one of them for the benefit of all so under section 2325 the expenditure will be deemed to have been made upon each of several claims held in common and included in one application for patent when it is made upon any one of them for the benefit of all; but the expenditure of money and labor must equal in value that which would be required on all of the claims if they were separate or independent.

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

**Maton Company Gets All it Asks for In its Suit With the Chicago and C. C. Co.**

An important decision was rendered during the week from the courts in Denver in the case of the Matoa G. M. Co., vs. the Chicago and C. C. Tunnel company and the Mutual Benefit Leasing company. The case has been under advisement for some days.

The plaintiff asked for an injunction to prevent the lessees from mining and shipping any ore from the tunnel as the ore was being taken from a vein which had its apex in the Gold Pass No. 1 claim belonging to the Matoa company. It was alleged that ore to the value of $110,000 had been taken from lessees operating in the tunnel.

The court granted the injunction asked and barred the lessees or any interested directly or indirectly in the tunnel company from working in the property. The plaintiffs, however, were given permission to enter the tunnel and survey the territory.

# [illegible]

## Gazette's Klondike Correspondent Again Heard From

## GIVES WARNING TO POOR MEN

### Written in his Own Peculiar Vein—All that Glitters Is Not Gold—The Taxes are Numerous and Heavy—Does Not Believe that Many Claims Are as Rich as Represented — Dominion Creek Claims Held High but Little Work Being Done.

The following letter, bearing date of March 18, 1898, and written in the Gazette correspondent's cabin on Eighth Below, Bonanza Creek, B. N. W. T., has just been received. It is full of interest and teems with facts and local color:

"I have just returned from Dawson City. I went down to see about some business and look for mail, but found none for me. This is the first mail in since last September, and as it was so heavy it was divided up and only brought in a ton of first class. Of course, a large per cent was newspapers and novels. The latest mail was November 12, but we have been looking for more that is upon the way.

"It seems by all accounts you people are going crazy sure enough. I thought we were crazy enough here, but word comes in that claims are selling from $[illegible] to $[illegible] in here. I have a claim upon Bonanza. All around me men claim to have sold for from $[illegible] to $[illegible], yet I have tried to get $1,[illegible] cash and cannot get it. This country is rich, but I will bet you that there is not a claim upon Bonanza or Eldorado that will clean up one-half what is claimed. I have not seen an hour's work since December [illegible], and am in position to know. I have offered to bet that Bonanza and Eldorado, from the mouth to the head, will not pay $5 per day per man. But, mind you, the claim-owners will not be the losers, since they have let their claims out upon lays, thereby giving men half of what they take out. Fully 50 per cent of these men have thrown up their lays, after working hard for three months for nothing, while some others will make a nice thing out of their winter's work. Here is a claim No. 7. Its owner could not get [illegible] last fall until half of the claim sold, or $[illegible]. Even then he could not work his claim, so he let it out upon lays, and while some of the men will come out with a little stake, a number have thrown up their lay and got nothing. But the owner will take out at the least [illegible] for their half interest, and that you see will be net profit, save the 20 per cent royalty to the British crown. You see the claim-owner is at no expense, save the 20 per cent, or one-fifth, to the government. Yet this claim has had an average of 50 men upon it since November 1, and about [illegible] from August 1 to November 1. Now, take [illegible] $15 per day, and the claim-owner will be out of pocket. But under the lay system he is the [illegible], because he gets his half regardless of consequences. There has been upon this claim dirt panned out worth $[illegible] per pan and a lot worth from $5 to $20 per pan. Yet it is a good piece of ground that will average [illegible] cents per pan for all dirt taken out.

"It is impossible to handle earth that will not average $[illegible] per yard. Yet contracts [illegible] that men must take out all dirt that will pay $5 per yard. Wood is worth from $[illegible] to $35 per cord. It is safe to estimate a fifth of a cord to a fire, and this will thaw about three to five yards at the outside. Of course much depends upon the weather. At the present it will thaw more than it did a month ago, [illegible], in fact extra, when two men will average three and one-half yards of earth per day. Now it is easy to see [illegible] is not yet done, although these [illegible] expect to get it washed up in short order. [illegible] are jumping [illegible] selling lumber. The sawmills have raised on their lumber to $300 per 1,000, and the freighters charge at present [illegible] per 1,000 to haul it up. Now lumber they must have, and there is the making of boxes, the [illegible] into the boxes and a [illegible] and one other obstacle to overcome. There will be more poor men out of here than men that can pay their way out. Work is reasonably good, that is, I don't know of a single man that cannot go to work at from $10 to $15 per day. But everybody is crazy about stampeding new creeks, without even finding a color, but staking upon general principles, a number have frozen to death, some have had feet taken off; and scarcely one but you can tell at a distance by his walk. They all act like frozen-footed hens. Then they stand in the cold all the way from one whole day to a week to get a chance to get into a 15x12-foot room to record 150 feet square, and paying $15 recording fees. Then within 12 months they must represent the claims for 90 days and pay $1 per foot or $100 per annum per claim, besides 10 per cent. of all money taken out up to $500 per week. All in excess of $500 per week 20 per cent. in addition to this. You further agree to pay 25 cents per cord for all wood you burn and so much for the cabin you build, according to the size.

"Accordingly whatever you do be careful in your investments in this country. There is gold here, and lots of it, but poor encouragement for prospecting. I am going to the American portion of this country. It is an old saying, "All that glitters is not gold;" neither is all that is upon Bonanza and Eldorado good property. Of course, had I staked and recorded last summer upon Dominion creek I could no doubt get a few thousand out of it, but upon the same conditions I would not stake. To tell you the truth I would not go over there and work and represent the best claim on it for the claim, unless I felt sure that I could sell it. Nor am I alone in this, for not one half of the men will ever go upon their claims to represent them, or give the $100 to the government. I would not give the recording fees for nine-tenths of the claims recorded. The first of the month there were over 60,000 claims recorded, so you can easily see that the revenue this government derives from the recording of claims alone is a great deal, to say nothing of the $100, the cabins, wood, permits to hunt, log, cut grass for hay, and a thousand other things. You can practically do nothing without paying for it. One has no surface rights whatever. Thus a man may obtain a permit to cut every stick of timber, grass, build himself a cabin or anything he may wish to pay the government for upon your claim. Then, again, government title is only a lease for one year only. In the meantime they may pass any law they may see fit, as all claims are given 'subject to all and any changes of law, although not herein stated.' You see when these claims here were located the locators received a receipt in which all gold taken out was theirs; but six months later a law was passed taking 20 per cent., or one-fifth, of all proceeds from them. So that for aught we know of there may be a law passed at this time taking the entire claims from us.

"I hear very encouraging reports from the lower country. There are a great many down there, and some are doing well. I think I will go there not later than June 10. The weather is the finest I ever saw. I never witnessed a finer March than this one anywhere. There are no winds to speak of, the thermometer does not get lower than zero at night, and in the day time it rises to from 12 to 20 degrees above freezing point in the middle of the day, or from 44 to 52 degrees above zero. The days are getting quite long, the sun shining from eight to 11 hours, owing to location. I am told that there are spots north of here where a man can see the sun shining for at least 15 hours, and I do not doubt it. Within a mile from this place it shines from three to five hours longer than it does here, because they are so much higher. I have witnessed some of the finest sights in the sky that even a poet could imagine. The Aurora Borealis northern lights are simply superb. What could be grander than a midnight sun in summer, or an Aurora Borealis at midnight, in the coldest winter weather? There is much to compensate the hardships encountered. We hear some very wild stories as to what will be done next summer. We are told that a railroad is now in actual operation at the Caynon; two electric lines are being constructed over the old Hudson company's route, and 20 new boats are now between here and St. Nicholas ready to come up. Provisions are getting more plentiful and cheaper. Flour is only worth at present $35 per 50 pounds. I sold some the other day for $1 per pound or $50 per sack. Meat is from $1.25 to $1.50 per pound, and judging from the way it is coming in it will be cheaper.

"I am going to send this by mail, as I learn today that over 2,000 letters were deposited in the mail pouch, for which carriers received $1 each. I don't know whether any of mine have shared this fate or not. A man told me that he paid a carrier $1 in October last and his letter just left Dawson City three weeks ago. The Canadian government has promised us a monthly mail ever since last August but have thus far only brought one mail. The latest outside mail bears date of November 20. A United States captain and one soldier came up from the lower country. They came up the gulches to look around and have left for the outside world with dispatches to the United States government.

"I expect to take a trip up the gulch in a few days to look about, but it will have to be rich if I chance to stake. I have written you eight letters and gave them to carriers. Hope you have them, but would not be surprised to learn that some reached by last mail, so will mail this and it will then be the last to reach you until the river boats come up, unless something of importance should come up and I could send it out.

"The San Francisco Examiner has a staff of three writers here one of whom is Joaquin Miller, the poet. He had a gay old time all fall, but is out on the creeks at present. I think however, that rich Bonanza and Eldorado Gold King's whisky and gold gave him an exalted opinion of the country. Of course, this is my own opinion, without the slightest proof, save his companionship with them and often without clear eyes and steady limbs, but with the wildest ideas possible. Of course one must be mindful that poets and prose writers draw imaginary pictures and language, and no doubt from the way their works read a few very often, like Mr. Miller, take a stimulant to brighten their ideas, and in all probability the liquor is much more misleading some times than others. Then, again, the scenery is much better when one can be drawn by dogs and Indian drivers than when a poor man must play dog himself, without even a smell at the bottle. So do not let these wild tales arouse you, and, above all give a warning word to poor miners and prospectors to stay out of here unless they can spare at least $1,000 and from three to five years' toil. If newspaper men could hear one-half the curses hurled at them in here for publishing these wild tales, they would resolve never to write again. Men come in, get dead broke, find no sympathy, then, thinking of their families outside, go almost crazy. It is safe to estimate that at least 400 men have been lost coming down the river and stampeding, after coming here. It is predicted that this spring, when the snow leaves, many bodies will be found, while many will never be found, as they got strayed and lost, no one knows where. The hospital is full to overflowing. The Catholic missionary has opened a hospital. It is equal to a gold mine itself. He recently held a fair and sold the tickets at three ounces of gold each. The receipts netted over $[illegible]. Besides this a number are in the hospital paying by the day.

"Three friends just came to get me to join them to go upon a stampede upon Dominion and Indian creeks. Expect to be gone a week. Will take camping outfit and two sleds and play dogs ourselves. So good-bye. If this does not leave before I come back will add a little more."

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"I have just returned from my wild chase. We estimate that we traveled at least calculation 140 miles in a semi-circle. We staked nothing, however, upon our trip. Saw swarms of men staking hillsides and every little rivulet, simply because it is upon a tributary of Dominion creek. They could get 250-foot claims, and it is not to be wondered at that the British newspapers call us outlaws. There are men in here that kneel down and pray three times a day and then with very Good Samaritan grace, go into the gold commissioner's office and swear to a lie. Every day in the week men will go out and stake from three to 20 claims per man, when they are only allowed to stake one, and then give their number to some perjured thief, who, with a devout look, holds the Bible up in his right hand and solemnly swears that he found gold upon his claim and put down four stakes, when in truth he has never been there, but records the claim and pays his $15, then goes out and re-stakes the claim in his own name. Now, this is not an isolated case, but almost a universal fact. But I am proud to say without fear of contradiction that nine-tenths are business men, lawyers, doctors, real estate sharks and insurance thieves. I don't at present know of a single prospector that is guilty of this crime; in fact, the prospectors are very few here; all go below. Now, do not blame the Canadian newspapers for calling us outlaws, for such men as these have given them a just cause to call us anything they may choose.

"While we were gone we saw a great many things that were very instructive to us. Upon Dominion, claims are held from $5,000 to $100,000 per claim. If they chance to find a color it is worth at least $10,000; if close to where they claim to have found $67 to the pan, it is worth at least $20,000; and the best claims are put at $200,000. I would hate to have to pay $10,000 for the whole creek. To tell the truth, I don't believe that they can find an honest pan there with even $2 in it. I go a great deal upon the way they are pushing things. Nobody is doing much, only fulfilling the law by representing. If their claims are so terribly rich, why don't they dig it out, for the average man there is without a dollar, and that is more than they can say of me, although I have only worked six weeks in the past year. Well, this has been the finest weather I ever saw in any country. The sun rises at 5 o'clock in the morning. I am getting ready to go to Dawson City. Think I will move down this week. I have a lot of company just come in, so will have to close.

Adolph Reister."

## COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK ASSOCIATION.

Thursday, June 23, 1898.

**Shipping Mines.**

| | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentum J. | 26 | 26¾ | 500 |
| Anaconda | .... | 50 | 500 |
| Cripple Creek Con. | 9¼ | .... | 1500 |
| Elkton Con. | 92 | 92½ | 2850 |
| El Paso | 9½ | 9¾ | 2000 |
| Favorite | 3½ | 4⅛ | .... |
| Franklin Roby | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold and Globe | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold Crater | .... | .... | .... |
| Golden Fleece | .... | 30 | .... |
| Ingham Con. | 5 | 5¾ | .... |
| Isabella | 25 | 26 | 500 |
| Jack Pot | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 000 |
| Lillie | 87 | 88 | 2800 |
| Matoa | 16 | 16½ | 7000 |
| Mollie Gibson | 20 | .... | .... |
| Moon Anchor | 92½ | 93 | 6000 |
| Pharmacist | 5 | 5½ | 2000 |
| Portland | 1.11½ | 1.12 | 2000 |
| Prince Albert | .... | .... | .... |
| Rubicon | 3½ | 7 | .... |
| Specimen | 3⅜ | 4 | 1000 |
| Theresa | 6½ | 6¾ | .... |
| Union | 15¾ | 15⅞ | [illegible] |
| Work | 3⅞ | 4 | 10000 |

**Prospects.**

| | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Altamont | .... | .... | .... |
| Alamo | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | .... |
| Banner | .... | .... | .... |
| Bob Lee | .... | .... | .... |
| Creede and C. C. | .... | .... | .... |
| Currency | .... | .... | .... |
| C. O. D. | .... | .... | .... |
| Croesus | .... | .... | .... |
| Cosmos | .... | .... | .... |
| Des Moines | 1 | 1¼ | .... |
| Franklin | 003 | 005 | .... |
| Fanny Rawlings | 19⅞ | 20½ | 2000 |
| Findley | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 7000 |
| Good Hope | .... | .... | .... |
| Hayden Gold | 005 | 007 | .... |
| Ida May | .... | .... | .... |
| Lexington | .... | .... | .... |
| Magnet Rock | 009 | 1 | .... |
| Marion Gold | .... | .... | .... |
| Mount Rosa | 13 | 13¾ | .... |
| Mobile | .... | .... | .... |
| New Haven | 1¼ | 1½ | .... |
| Oriole | .... | .... | .... |
| Pilgrim Con. | 2 | 2½ | .... |
| Silver Gold | .... | .... | .... |
| Trachyte | .... | 1⅜ | 3000 |

**Unlisted.**

American Consolidated, 5,000 at 1½.
Gold Coin, 300 at 97.
Kimberly, 5,000 at 1⅞.
C. K. and N., 17,000 at $6.50 per 1,000.
Gold King, 3,500 at 55.
Battle Mountain Consolidated, 4,000 at 23, 23½, 23⅝, 23¾ and 25.
Columbine Victor Tunnel, 1,500 at 15.
Reno, 3,000 at 1¼.
Enola, 6,000 at $9.50 per 1,000.
Keystone, 1,000 at 4¼.
Buckhorn, 2,000 at 1½.
Bankers, 1,000 at 6.
Aola, 2,000 at $9 per 1,000.
Gold Sovereign, 182,000 at 3.
Republic, 1,000 at 3⅞.
Virginia M., 6,000 at 4⅞.

Friday, June 24, 1898.

**Shipping Mines.**

| | Bid | Ask | Sales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentum J. | 27 | 27¼ | 4500 |
| Anaconda | 41½ | 46 | 650 |
| Cripple C. Con. | 9½ | 10 | .... |
| Elkton Con. | 94¼ | 94⅜ | 8700 |
| El Paso | 9⅜ | 9¾ | 3000 |
| Favorite | 2¾ | 4⅛ | .... |
| Franklin Roby | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold and Globe | .... | 3 | .... |
| Gold Crater | .... | 1.00 | .... |
| Golden Fleece | .... | 30 | .... |
| Ingham Con. | 5½ | 6⅛ | .... |
| Isabella | 26¼ | 26½ | 2000 |
| Jack Pot | 4¾ | 5⅛ | 2000 |
| Lillie | .... | 90 | 100 |
| Matoa | 16½ | 16¾ | 2500 |
| Mollie Gibson | 20½ | .... | .... |
| Moon Anchor | 95¼ | 95½ | 2400 |
| Pharmacist | 5⅛ | 5⅝ | 2000 |
| Portland | 1.15 | 1.16 | 3200 |
| Prince Albert | .... | .... | .... |
| Rubicon | 3 | 7 | .... |
| Specimen | 3⅝ | 4 | .... |
| Theresa | 6½ | 6¾ | .... |
| Union | 17¼ | 18 | 12800 |
| Work | 3¾ | 3⅞ | 9500 |

**Prospects.**

| | Bid | Ask | Sales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Altamont | .... | .... | .... |
| Alamo | 2¾ | 3 | 1000 |
| Banner | .... | .... | .... |
| Bob Lee | .... | .... | .... |
| Creede and C. C. | .... | .... | .... |
| Currency | .... | .... | .... |
| C. O. D. | .... | .... | .... |
| Croesus | .... | .... | .... |
| Cosmos | .... | .... | .... |
| Des Moines | 1 | 1¼ | 5000 |
| Franklin | 002 | .... | .... |
| Fanny Rawlings | 20 | 20½ | 5000 |
| Findley | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 1500 |
| Good Hope | .... | .... | .... |
| Hayden Gold | .... | .... | .... |
| Ida May | .... | .... | .... |
| Lexington | .... | .... | .... |
| Magnet Rock | .... | .... | .... |
| Marion Gold | .... | .... | .... |
| Mount Rosa | 13 | .... | 1000 |
| Mobile | .... | .... | .... |
| New Haven | 1⅜ | 1¾ | .... |
| Oriole | .... | 1 | .... |
| Pilgrim Con. | 2 | .... | 6000 |
| Silver Gold | .... | .... | .... |
| Trachyte | 1¼ | 1¾ | 21000 |

**Unlisted.**

Copper Mountain, 5,000 at 2¼.
Colfax, 1,000 at $9 per 1,000.
American Consolidated, 1,000 at 1¾.
Temomj, 3,500 at 9 and 9⅛.
Anchoria Leland, 25 at 79½.
Granite Hill, 1,000 at 1¼.
Keystone, 500 at 4½.
Mt. Beauty, 3,000 at 1½.
Republic, 3,000 at 3⅞.
Virginia M., 10,000 at 4⅞.
Reno, 10,000 at 1¼.
Kimberly 14,000 at 1⅞.
Bankers, 2,500 at 6¾.
Garfield Consolidated, 2,500 at 12¾.
Gold Sovereign, 75,000 at 3.
Columbine Victor Tunnel, 3,500 at 15.

Saturday, June 25, 1898.

**Shipping Mines.**

| | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentum J. | 26¼ | 26⅞ | .... |
| Anaconda | 41¾ | 50 | .... |
| Cripple C. Con. | 9¼ | 9½ | 3500 |
| Elkton Con. | 92¼ | 92½ | 2800 |
| El Paso | 9⅜ | 9¾ | 2000 |
| Favorite | 3 | 4 | .... |
| Franklin Roby | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold and Globe | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold Crater | .... | .... | .... |
| Golden Fleece | .... | .... | .... |
| Ingham Con. | 5½ | .... | .... |
| Isabella | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 175 |
| Jack Pot | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 500 |
| Lillie | 87½ | .... | 1200 |
| Matoa | 16⅞ | 17 | 4500 |
| Mollie Gibson | 19⅞ | 25 | .... |
| Moon Anchor | 92¾ | 93 | 2000 |
| Pharmacist | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | 6000 |
| Portland | 1.12 | 1.15 | .... |
| Prince Albert | .... | .... | .... |
| Rubicon | .... | .... | .... |
| Specimen | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 5000 |
| Theresa | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | .... |
| Union | 16 | 16¼ | 1500 |
| Work | 3¾ | 4 | 1000 |

**Prospects.**

| | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Altamont | .... | .... | .... |
| Alamo | 2⅞ | 3 | 1000 |
| Banner | .... | .... | .... |
| Bob Lee | .... | 0025 | .... |
| Creede and C. C. | 4 | 5½ | .... |
| Currency | .... | .... | .... |
| C. O. D. | .... | .... | .... |
| Croesus | .... | .... | .... |
| Cosmos | .... | .... | .... |
| Des Moines | 1 | 1¼ | .... |
| Franklin | 002 | .... | .... |
| Fanny Rawlings | 19½ | 20 | 1000 |
| Findley | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | .... |
| Good Hope | .... | .... | .... |
| Hayden Gold | .... | .... | .... |
| Ida May | .... | .... | .... |
| Lexington | .... | .... | .... |
| Magnet Rock | [illegible] | 1 | .... |
| Marion Gold | .... | .... | .... |
| Mount Rosa | 13¾ | 13½ | .... |
| Mobile | .... | .... | .... |
| New Haven | .... | 1½ | .... |
| Oriole | 0075 | .... | .... |
| Pilgrim Con. | 2 | 2½ | .... |
| Silver Gold | .... | .... | .... |
| Trachyte | 1⅜ | 1½ | 2500 |

**Unlisted.**

Republic, 1,000 at 3⅞.
Columbine Victor Tunnel, 500 at 15⅞.
Battle Mountain, 500 at 25.
C. K. and N., 3,000 at $6.50 per 1,000.
Gold Coin, 500 at 97.
Enterprise, 1,000 at 1¼.
Jefferson, 1,000 at 6.
Dante, 1,000 at 5.
Golden Eagle, 1,000 at $9.50 per 1,000.
Ophir, 1,000 at 10.
Colorado City and Manitou, 1,000 at 1½.
Buckhorn, 12,000 at 1½ and 1⅝.
Goldstone, 20,000 at $2.50 per 1,000.
Sacremento, 6,000 at 2⅞ and 3.
Gold King, 1,150 at 55.
Garfield Consolidated, 6,000 at 13, 13⅛, and 13½.

## COLORADO SPRINGS BOARD OF TRADE AND MINING EXCHANGE.

Thursday, June 23, 1898.

**Shipping Mines.**

| | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anaconda | .... | .... | .... |
| Anchoria Leland | .... | .... | .... |
| Argentum J. | .... | .... | .... |
| Arcadia Con. | 1¾ | 1½ | .... |
| Bankers | 5½ | 6¼ | .... |
| Blue Bird | .... | .... | .... |
| Cripple C. Con. | 9 | 9¾ | .... |
| Dante | .... | .... | .... |
| Enterprise | 1¼ | 4½ | .... |
| El Paso Gold | 9¼ | 9¾ | .... |
| Fanny Rawlings | 19¾ | 20½ | .... |
| Favorite | 3½ | 4⅛ | .... |
| Garfield Grouse | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold Standard | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold King | 51 | 56 | 1000 |
| Granite Hill | 1¼ | 1½ | .... |
| Isabella | 25 | 26¼ | .... |
| Jack Pot | 5 | 5¼ | 2000 |
| Jefferson | .... | 5½ | .... |
| Moon Anchor | 91 | 94 | .... |
| Sacremento | 2¾ | 3⅛ | .... |
| Theresa | 6½ | 6⅝ | .... |
| Temomj | 8 | 10 | .... |
| Union | 15¾ | 16¼ | .... |
| Work | 3¾ | 4 | .... |

**Prospects.**

| | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aola | .... | .... | .... |
| Acacia | 3¾ | 3½ | .... |
| Alamo | .... | .... | .... |
| American Con. | 1⅛ | 1¾ | .... |
| Ben Hur | 2½ | 3⅛ | .... |
| Blue Bell | 2¼ | 2⅜ | .... |
| Bob Lee | .... | .... | .... |
| Buckhorn | 1⅜ | 1½ | 6000 |
| Colo. City and Man. | 1 | 1½ | .... |
| Creede and C. C. | .... | .... | .... |
| Colfax | .... | 1¼ | .... |
| Comet | .... | .... | .... |
| Currency | .... | .... | .... |
| Des Moines | 1 | 1¼ | .... |
| Flower of the West | 006 | 0067 | .... |
| Findley | 3 | .... | .... |
| Gould | .... | .... | .... |
| Golden Eagle | 008 | 1 | .... |
| Golden Age | 0042 | .... | .... |
| Hayden Gold | 005 | 0065 | .... |
| Humboldt | .... | .... | .... |
| Keystone | 4¼ | .... | .... |
| Mount Rosa | .... | .... | .... |
| Mutual | .... | .... | .... |
| Monarch | 1 | 1⅜ | .... |
| Magna Charta | .... | .... | .... |
| New Haven | 1¼ | 1½ | .... |
| Oriole | 0055 | 007 | .... |
| Pappoose | 1½ | .... | .... |
| Princess | .... | .... | .... |
| Ramona | .... | .... | .... |
| Reno | .... | .... | .... |
| Rattler | 1⅞ | 2¼ | .... |
| Republic | 3½ | 3⅞ | .... |
| Squaw Mt. Tun. | .... | .... | .... |
| Six Points | .... | 2¼ | .... |
| Specimen | .... | .... | .... |
| Trachyte | 1¼ | 1½ | .... |
| Virginia M. | 004 | 005 | .... |

**Additional Sales.**

C. K. and N., 1,000 at $6.00.
Kimberly, 5,000 at 1⅞.
Mt. Beauty, 1,000 at 1⅝.
Little Cut Diamond, 3,000 at $2.50.

Friday, June 24, 1898.

**Shipping Mines.**

| | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anaconda | .... | .... | .... |
| Anchoria Leland | 73 | .... | .... |
| Argentum J. | 27½ | 27¾ | 1000 |
| Arcadia Con. | 1½ | 1¾ | .... |
| Bankers | 7¼ | 7¾ | .... |
| Blue Bird | .... | .... | .... |
| Cripple C. Con. | 9¾ | 9⅞ | .... |
| Dante | .... | .... | .... |
| Enterprise | 4 | 5 | .... |
| Elkton Con. | .... | .... | .... |
| El Paso Gold | 9⅝ | 9¾ | .... |
| Fanny Rawlings | 19* | 21 | 500 |
| Favorite | .... | .... | .... |
| Garfield Grouse | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold Standard | .... | .... | .... |
| Gold King | 50 | 55 | .... |
| Granite Hill | 1¼ | 1⅜ | .... |
| Ironclad | 1¼ | .... | .... |
| Isabella | 26 | 26¾ | 500 |
| Jack Pot | 4¾ | 5¼ | .... |
| Jefferson | 5 | .... | .... |
| Matoa | 16½ | 17¼ | .... |
| Nugget | 2½ | .... | .... |
| Orphan Belle | 7 | .... | .... |
| Ophir | 9¼ | .... | .... |
| Pharmacist | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | .... |
| Theresa | 6½ | 6¾ | .... |
| Temomj | 9 | 10 | .... |
| Union | 17⅞ | 20 | .... |
| Work | 3¾ | .... | .... |

**Prospects.**

| | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aola | 007 | .... | .... |
| Acacia | 3 | 3½ | .... |
| Alamo | 2¾ | 3 | .... |
| American Con | 1¾ | 2 | .... |
| Ben Hur | 2½ | 3 | .... |
| Blue Bell | 2¼ | 2⅞ | .... |
| Bob Lee | .... | .... | .... |
| Buckhorn | 1¼ | 1½ | 2000 |
| Colo. City and Man. | .... | .... | .... |
| Creede and C. C. | 3 | .... | .... |
| Colfax | .... | .... | .... |
| Comet | .... | .... | .... |
| Currency | .... | .... | .... |
| Des Moines | .... | 1¼ | .... |
| Flower of the West | .... | .... | .... |
| Findley | .... | .... | .... |
| Gould | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | .... |
| Golden Eagle | 0085 | 1⅛ | .... |
| Golden Age | 0042 | .... | .... |
| Hayden Gold | .... | .... | .... |
| Humboldt | 0042 | 005 | .... |
| Keystone | 4¼ | 4¾ | .... |
| Monarch | 1 | 1½ | .... |
| Magna Charta | 008 | .... | .... |
| New Haven | 1¼ | 1½ | .... |
| Oriole | .... | .... | .... |
| Pappoose | 0055 | 0065 | .... |
| Princess | 1¾ | 2⅛ | .... |
| Ramona | .... | .... | .... |
| Reno | 1 | 1¼ | .... |
| Rattler | 1⅞ | 2¼ | .... |
| Republic | 3¾ | 4⅛ | .... |
| Squaw Mt. Tun. | 0087 | .... | 2000 |
| Six Points | .... | 2¾ | .... |
| Specimen | 3¼ | 4 | .... |
| Trachyte | 1¼ | 1½ | .... |
| Virginia M. | 4¾ | 5¼ | .... |

**Additional Sales.**

Kimberly, 8,000 at 2.

Saturday, June 25, 1898.

**Shipping Mines.**

| | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anaconda | .... | .... | .... |
| Anchoria Leland | 75 | .... | .... |
| Argentum J. | 25½ | 27 | .... |
| Arcadia Con. | 1¼ | 1½ | .... |
| Bankers | .... | .... | .... |
| Blue Bird | .... | .... | .... |
| Cripple C. Con. | 9½ | .... | .... |
| Dante | .... | .... | .... |
| Enterprise | 1¼ | 1½ | .... |
| Elkton Con. | .... | .... | .... |
| El Paso Gold | 9 | 9¼ | .... |
| Fanny Rawlings | .... | 21 | .... |
| Favorite | .... | .... | .... |
| Granite Hill | 1¼ | 1¾ | .... |
| Ironclad | 2 | .... | .... |
| Isabella | 25½ | 26 | .... |
| Jack Pot | 5 | 5¼ | 1500 |
| Jefferson | 5 | 6½ | .... |
| Ophir | 9¼ | 10 | .... |
| Portland | 1.10 | .... | .... |
| Pharmacist | .... | .... | .... |
| Sacremento | 2½ | 3⅛ | .... |
| Theresa | 6¼ | 6¾ | .... |
| Temomj | 8 | .... | 5000 |
| Union | 15⅞ | 16½ | .... |
| Work | .... | 4 | .... |

**Prospects.**

| | Bid. | Ask. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aola | 0085 | 1¼ | .... |
| Acacia | 2¾ | 3 | .... |
| Alamo | .... | .... | .... |
| American Con | .... | .... | .... |
| Ben Hur | 2½ | 3 | .... |
| Blue Bell | 2¼ | 2⅝ | .... |
| Bob Lee | 001 | 003 | .... |
| Buckhorn | 1⅜ | 1½ | 5000 |
| Colo. City and Man | .... | .... | .... |
| Creede and C. C. | 2½ | .... | .... |
| Colfax | .... | 1 | .... |
| Comet | .... | .... | .... |
| Currency | .... | .... | .... |
| Des Moines | 1 | 1¼ | .... |
| Flower of the West | 0075 | 0062 | .... |
| Findley | .... | .... | .... |
| Gould | .... | .... | .... |
| Golden Eagle | 0065 | 1¼ | 5000 |
| Golden Age | 001 | .... | .... |
| Hayden Gold | 005 | 0075 | .... |
| Humboldt | 004 | .... | .... |
| Keystone | 4¼ | 4½ | .... |
| Mount Rosa | .... | .... | .... |
| Mutual | .... | .... | .... |
| Monarch | 1 | 1⅛ | .... |
| Magna Charta | 0075 | .... | .... |
| New Haven | 1¼ | 1½ | .... |
| Oriole | 0065 | .... | .... |
| Pappoose | 0055 | 007 | .... |
| Princess | 1½ | 1⅝ | 7000 |
| Ramona | .... | 1 | .... |
| Reno | 1¼ | 1⅜ | .... |
| Rattler | 1¼ | .... | .... |
| Republic | 3½ | 3⅞ | .... |
| Squaw Mt. Tun. | 0075 | 1 | .... |
| Six Points | .... | 2¼ | .... |
| Specimen | .... | .... | .... |
| Trachyte | 1¾ | 1½ | .... |
| Virginia M. | 4½ | 4⅞ | .... |

**Additional Sales.**

Goldstone, 7,000 at $2.75 and $3.00.
Enola, 5,000 at $8.00.
Josephine, 16,000 at $5.25 to $5.75.

## BRAVE GEORGE BODFISH.

### The Fire on the Independence Extension Develops a Hero.

The burning of the Jefferson shaft house at 5:30 yesterday morning furnished the occasion for an act of courage that has seldom been equaled and never surpassed in the district.

The manner in which the fire originated is still a mystery, but when first discovered by Engineer George Bodfish it was enveloping a box containing giant powder, fuse and caps. Like a hero Bodfish remembered the men who were at work in the shaft and forgot himself. The workmen were standing on ladders and timbering at a depth of 220 feet. Mr. Bodfish lowered the bucket and gave the danger signal by jerking the bell cord.

One responded and came up but the other was loath to come and sent the bucket back empty upon its second descent. Bodfish, remembering the awful catastrophe on the Londonderry from the burning of a shaft house, prevailed upon the first man to go down and bring up his hesitating comrade by promising to remain and work the engine until both were safe.

With blistering hands and singeing hair the brave engineer let down the bucket and kept his hand on the lever until he heard the signal to hoist. The lever was thrown back and the cable began to wind round the drum. At 60 feet from the surface the steam in the boiler gave out and the bucket stopped. The two men continued their way on the ladders while Bodfish, true to his trust, carried out 250 pounds of the powder that was not yet on fire.

Twelve sticks of powder that remained in the shaft house then exploded, wrecking the building and extinguishing the fire.

A fire alarm had been turned in by Officer V. C. Wolfe, but, though the fire department responded, there was no fire plug near enough to be of service and the explosion put an end to the conflagration before other measures could be taken by the firemen.

It was an accident similar to this that caused the death of three men in the Londonderry shaft on Ironclad hill by suffocation a few weeks ago, so that Mr. Bodfish did not overestimate the danger to the men underground.

The damage to the Jefferson shaft house and machinery is about $500.—Victor Record.

## ORE IN THE HOBO.

### Galena Assaying $74 to the Ton Has Just Been Encountered.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 17.—Ore has been encountered on the Hobo, one of the Blue Bell company's claims located on Guyot hill. The vein has just been opened and it is not yet known how extensive it is. The ore is galena assaying $74 to the ton in gold and silver, and 45 per cent. lead. The values in lead and silver are not expected to last but it is thought that a real strike has at last been made on Guyot hill. The Hobo is located on the north slope of the hill in a locality where no ore has been encountered before in shipping quantities. It is worked by a tunnel and gains depth rapidly owing to the steepness of the hill. Last year a big vein was cut in this tunnel, but while it gave good assays in places it never yielded ore in shipping quantities. The property is being worked under lease by Captain Nobles of Anaconda.

Manager D. C. King has begun cross-cutting for the vein on the Alliance Gold King at a depth of more than 300 feet. Considerable ore was shipped from the claim by King and Collins when the shaft was shallow, but the vein has never been cut at depth. It is expected to carry higher values at present depth.

Pelzer and associates today made another shipment from the Elkhorn on Carbonate hill. Returns have not yet been received, but the ore is estimated to be worth $75 to the ton. The property is one on which ore was found by a new set of lessees within two feet of where the former had become disgusted and quit. The ore shipped thus far has run from $77 to $80 to the ton to several hundred.

There are good indications that other claims located on Copper mountain will come into good ore before the expiration of the present summer. Specimens were exhibited on the street yesterday from the Violet, which looked very much like ore. The character of the rock was porphyritic quartz carrying what is called Jasper quartz. There is a three-foot vein of this rock which assayed $16 to the ton its entire width upon the first test. The lessees supposed that portions of the vein can be sorted into shipping ore even at present depth. The shaft is now 40 feet deep. The Violet is owned by Majors and others and is located on the south slope of Copper mountain below the Fluorine.

## GOLD SOVEREIGN.

### The Lessees Squabble and the Company Calls a Halt.

A mild sensation was caused in mining circles today by the action of the Gold Sovereign company, through its manager, Frank A. Waters, declaring the leases on its Bull hill properties forfeited. Owing however, to the known internal dissension among the lessees, the news was no great surprise, as their action has undoubtedly proved detrimental to the company's interests. The climax, however, was reached when one of the co-lessees threatened to apply for a receiver, and this, with a big pay day approaching and heavy bills due caused today's summary action. Sub-lessees, however, will not suffer, as the manager today informed your correspondent that their rights would be respected. The action of the lessees is inexplicable, in view of the fact that the property has a great future in store for it. In the Lovett shaft there is now a pay streak fully three feet wide. Twelve inches of this is good for 18 ounces, while screenings from the balance of the chute will run as high as $80.

As soon as news of the forfeiture was spread this evening several mining men expressed their willingness to take hold if the chance offered, so there is no reason to believe that the property will remain long idle.

## BIG DEAL CLOSED.

### Two Battle Mountain Claims Sold by Chas. F. Potter to the Gold Knob Company.

A mining deal of considerable importance and magnitude was closed up yesterday, when an individual one-half interest in the Oro and Venus claims was sold by Mr. Chas. F. Potter and associates to the Gold Knob Gold Mining company. The corporation is practically owned and controlled by Mr. D. H. Moffat; and owns the townsite of Goldfield.

The Oro and Venus claims are located on the east slope of Battle mountain, and about half the claims are covered by a portion of the townsite of Goldfield and was purchased when the Gold Knob company secured the townsite from the Portland Town and Mineral company. The claims are next to the Zeolite and Bloomington claims belonging to the Moon-Anchor company, and the ore chute opened up in the latter property is thought to extend into these two claims.

The purchase price of the claims was not given out for publication, but it is understood to be a good round sum and to run into many thousands of dollars.

## A NEW MILL.

### One Proposed for Lawrence to Treat the Low Grade Ores of That Locality.

The proposed construction of a new mill at Lawrence by Victor parties would appear to be a very important step which will greatly help Victor and may be the means of opening up a number of properties in this vicinity which it is now impracticable to work on account of the low values.

There are dozens of veins of low grade ore on the Lawrence townsite which different lessees have often claimed could be treated at a profit if the treatment charges of the mills were in anyway reasonable. The Tombigbee, near the old mill site, contains an immense vein of low grade ore which could be mined in almost unlimited quantities providing a mill were built that could treat $8 to $12 rock at a profit.

The May Belle also contains an immense deposit of the same character of ore, and numerous other properties could be mentioned within easy hauling distance of the proposed mill which could produce large quantities of low grade rock.

It is to be hoped the mill will be built and a treatment process employed that will warrant the handling of ores of this nature.

## LESSEES BUSY.

### Reports From Beacon, Bull and Raven Hill are All Good.

#### Little May.

Twenty tons of ore were shipped to Goldfield for sampling this week by the Little May mine on the west slope of Beacon hill. It is estimated that the values will average a little more than two ounces per ton. The rock comes from a the Little May tunnel. The vein is between three and four feet wide and is slanting up parallel with the surface of the hill and only about 12 feet below grass roots.

William Cary & Co., lessees of the Little May, are making considerable money out of the property. For the last three months the daily output has averaged ten tons and very little of the ore has run less than two ounces. Twenty men divided into three shifts are employed. Prospecting is being carried on at several places on the claim. No work is being done at present in the shaft, which is down 200 feet.

#### Los Angeles Lessees.

From the 300-foot level of their lease on the Los Angeles, Foley and King are shipping two standard guage cars of ore each week. Values run from $35 to $50 per ton. This is the deepest point of development on the Los Angeles.

From the Home lease on the same property 20 tons of ore averaging $75 are being sent out each week. The values came from 250 feet depth.

#### The Rose Maud.

There are three leases on the Ingham company's Rose Maud claim on Raven hill. Bergen & Co. working on the north 200 feet seem to have the best showing. In a level run at the 90-foot point in their shaft the pay streak has recently widened from 8 to 11 inches. It shows free gold and sylvanite and will average 2½ ounces. One shipment has been made of 10½ tons. Returns gave $21 a ton. The lessees believe that the sorting was careless and that higher values will be received from the next shipment. A steam plant is to be put on the lease before July 1.

#### New Bull Hill Leases.

Sub-leases on two well-known Bull hill properties were granted last week.

Frazee and others of Elkton took a sub-lease on the J. P. Foley lease on the Dante. They began Tuesday, deepening the 45-foot shaft on the block to a depth of 100 feet.

James Kirkham has sub-leased the Whip-Poor-Will for the next twelve months to parties who, it is understood, will spend sufficient money to secure a thorough exploration of the property. Mr. Kirkham's lease runs for one year after the expiration of the sub-lease.

#### Peters Renominated.

Olathe, Kan., June 21.—Congressman Mason Peters was renominated here today by the Populists of the second Kansas district.

#### Wanger Renominated.

Doylestown, Pa., June 21.—Congressman Irvin P. Wanger was yesterday renominated for congress in the Seventh Pennsylvania district.